

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

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OCTOBER 16, 1907

WINNIPEG MANITOBA

VOL. XLII, NO. 786

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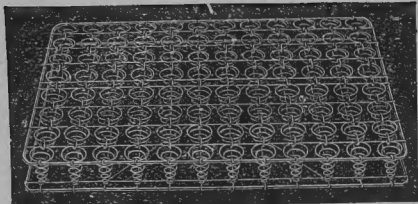
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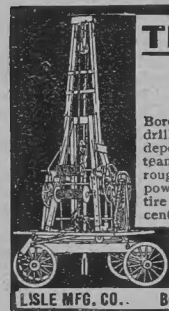
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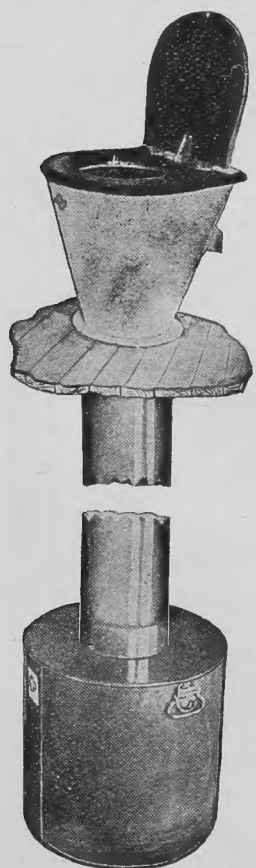
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Oct. 16, 1907

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLII. No. 786

EDITORIAL

Manitoba Agricultural Societies Handicapped.

The question has been asked us why the farmers of Manitoba display so little interest in the field grain competitions that have been held during the past two years. In Saskatchewan these are regarded as of greater educational value than summer fairs and certain it is they tend more to foster the most important industry of the country than any other single institution. But the trouble in Manitoba is not that the farmers do not appreciate the value of field grain competitions or of seed fairs, nor that they consider their summer fairs capable of rendering sufficient encouragement to those who excel in the growing of crops or raising of stock. The system of organization for the holding of such good aids to farming as institute meetings, field grain competitions, seed fairs, and the ordinary fairs is so irrational, cumbersome and ineffective that these institutions simply languish. The trouble begins with the act respecting agricultural societies under which agricultural institutions must operate in order to partake of the financial assistance voted by the Legislative Assembly. According to this act it is not possible for an agricultural society to receive a grant of more than three hundred and fifty dollars, except in rare cases, but through a special act of the Legislature, grants may be made in aid of exhibitions, as for example, those at Winnipeg, Brandon, Portage la Prairie and Minnedosa. Nor is the act simply ineffective to assist field grain competitions it practically discourages such work by not including it in the list of enterprises upon which an agricultural society may expend its energy and money. On the other hand it seeks to establish agricultural fairs at every point where an agricultural society is formed. Clearly the act does not provide for the carrying out of the aims and objects of the members of agricultural societies nor of the ideals of the officers of the department of agriculture.

Although comparisons are odious, still we may be excused if the Manitoba act is compared in some of its more pertinent features with that of Saskatchewan. In the new province the act makes provision for the disbursement of a total of \$1,386 to each society that engages in all the lines of work which an organization of farmers might reasonably turn their hands to, such as the holding of institute meetings, fairs, field grain competitions, stock judging competitions, seed fairs and co-operative experiments. For grain field competitions where prizes amounting to not less than \$100 are given the provincial government makes a grant of \$100 and this is practically the reason Saskatchewan had some fifty to sixty societies engaging in seed grain field competitions this season as compared with only one society in Manitoba.

In addition also to the hindrance which the act puts upon the work of agricultural societies in Manitoba there is the further drawback, that there is no official of the department of agriculture whose whole interest is centered in the work of societies and farmers' institutes. This was plainly evident this last summer by the lack of organization and interest which characterized the farmers institute "campaign" in June. Arrangements were hurried, the convenience of the members of societies was scarcely consulted, and their co-operation apparently not earnestly solicited to make the meetings a success, hence the whole series, with but very few exceptions, fell flat. Last winter, when representatives of agricultural societies met in convention at the college, a resolution was carried asking the government to

appoint an official as superintendent of the fairs and institutes, so that these organizations might be made of more value to the agricultural community. The resolution was acted upon, but as is too often the case, the best horse gets the extra work and the office was thrust upon Principal Black, an already too much over-worked man. No one blames Principal Black because Manitoba agricultural societies cannot participate in a grant to hold seed grain field competitions, nor because the farmers' institutes are not the vital force they should be. The trouble rests with the act which needs amending, and with the department of agriculture in which there should be found an enthusiastic, competent, official in charge of the administration of the act. The part that members should play is to recommend amendments to the act at their annual meeting and forward these recommendations to their members of the Legislature together with a letter urging their support.

Harvest Home on the Coast.

The Pacific slope country has been holding its fairs the past few weeks amid ordinarily favorable weather conditions and attended by large crowds of exhibitors and interested spectators. Agricultural work on the coast is peculiarly of a class that easily contributes to the holding of exhibitions. There is no long-continued pull to gather in a crop before frost sets in as there is in our prairie farming. The crops of the coast are those which are naturally suggested by the term "harvest home"; fruits, vegetables, field roots, hay and grain, all grown in such quantities that their handling does not demand prolonged exertion. Stock also is a prominent feature of the coast agriculture. The farms there closely resemble those of eastern Canada and parts of Great Britain. An attempt is made to raise practically everything of which a soil is capable of producing. The nature of the distribution of population in British Columbia and the natural resources of the country makes it imperative that this shall be the case. The cities constitute the larger part of the market and first aim of the farmer is to supply what his nearest city demands. Agricultural products, if we except fruits, are not exported in very large quantities. The system of farming is intensive and each farm is somewhat of a demonstration plot of the possibilities of the country. The cultivated areas of British Columbia increase slowly for many very good reasons, first, because the area suitable for cultivation is not extensive, and second, because it requires a lot of labor to prepare the land for crops. Hence, although the province is growing rapidly her consuming classes keep pace with the producing and good markets are a usual circumstance. Fruit is one of the largest commodities produced and although the export surplus has to bear an enormous charge for express and freight before it reaches its market it still is one of the most profitable products grown. The agricultural and horticultural potentialities of British Columbia may be said to be scarcely discovered. The valleys already settled and planted have not reached their maximum yield and there are others whose fertility is still locked in forest fastness. The opening up of the interior of British Columbia will be the great agricultural pioneering task of the present century.

Honey and Wormwood.

Our great corporation, the C.P.R., has aroused a mood in the public mind that cannot possibly result in good to itself. The western public, while recognizing the service the company has been to the country and taking a certain pride in it as a creature essentially of western enterprise, at the same time remembers that its proud place in the world of commerce, industry, and finance is due wholly, directly and indirectly, to the patron-

age of the producing classes in the country which it serves. The declaration of the president of the company in his annual address that one-twelfth of the people of Canada were dependent upon the C. P. R. was honey to the officials but wormwood to the supporters of the company and would have been better left unsaid. And in proof of the old adage that "it never rains but it pours," the manager of the telegraph department of the company deliberately antagonizes every citizen who is not a stockholder. The public has been patient with the shortcomings of the C. P. R. because it has difficulties peculiarly its own, but when in this tolerant mood does not like to be reminded patronizingly of its contributions to corporation building. Nor is the C. P. R. within the range of truth and justice when it claims to be the dispenser of livelihoods to a large part of the population, it rather depends upon the population for its existence. The statements of public men are taken seriously and should be weighed carefully.

Analysis of the Cattle Trade.

In this issue, Mr. Root, of Red Deer, gives us some data upon the shipment of steers which he and some neighbors made to Chicago last month and while not wishing to disparage their efforts to secure higher prices for their cattle and to demonstrate the fact that prices in western Canada are too low we feel convinced that Chicago is not the natural market for western Canadian beef. In examining Mr. Root's figures it is plain that Chicago prices are higher than Winnipeg's but we also have to take into consideration that Chicago is nearer the world's markets than is Winnipeg. A fair comparison would be Chicago prices with the value of steers on the Canadian side about eight to ten hundred miles east of Winnipeg, or Winnipeg prices plus the freight for this distance which would be about fifty cents per hundred weight, or at least thirty-two according to the trial shipment. On such a basis Winnipeg prices would still be below Chicago's but not enough to warrant the paying of duty into the American market. The most obvious fact about the experiment is that the American duty upon Canadian cattle is more beneficial to Canadian dealers than it is to American cattlemen, especially when it is considered that a lot of the cattle, such as our ranchers are selling this fall, are being taken by corn belt farmers for short keeps. The American tariff however, is something over which we have no control.

If we enquire more closely for the reason why prices on the American side are higher than values on our side, the same distance from Liverpool, where actual values are fixed, we will find that several conditions contribute to the circumstance; first, that the smaller volume of trade on this side makes it impossible to maintain as active a market; second, that because marketing is so irregular the packing houses cannot afford to pay as high prices as they could with regular supplies; and third, that a combination of circumstances enables buyers to conduct their businesses with the minimum expense of competition. The cure for these ills of the trade is not easily discovered or applied. There is one fact of economics, however, that cannot be ignored, and that is, that a good market is to a large extent dependent upon a high quality of produce, in other words, high prices in a market are due largely to the demand upon the commodity handled for export purposes. This implies that producers must not neglect their share in creating a market. Another factor that will have to be employed in improving our cattle prices is the more general practice of freezing and canning meats for distant shipments, and again the making of economical use of offal. As far as Winnipeg

is concerned it is generally conceded that the volume of trade does not warrant the maintaining of such large equipments for handling meat but they exist because of the disadvantages of other markets, owing to distance, to compete either in buying or selling. Mr. Root's experience is valuable testimony for the beef commission and it is also to be hoped will result in eliminating the independent, self complacent attitude of Canadian dealers.

HORSE

Enrolment Act to be Enforced.

An example of how a good law may be of little service is furnished in the case of the Manitoba Horsebreeders' Act. The horsemen of the province desired to inform a man who wished to breed his mares upon the breeding of different stallions and to give him an idea of their hereditary unsoundnesses if they have any. In order to do this very laudable work and so raise the average quality of the horses of the province it was found necessary to place an act upon the statute books and then to see that all concerned observed the statute. The law was carefully framed and became operative for the breeding season of 1906. By its provisions every man who keeps a horse for service is obliged to enroll him with the department of agriculture and post on the door of the stable where the horse stands the department's certificate of breeding and soundness. By this system every horse must stand upon his own credentials and the evil of "faking" pedigrees is largely done away with.

In 1906, four hundred and seven horses were enrolled, according to the provisions of the act, and it appeared as though owners of stallions would unite in observing its conditions. In 1907, however, only three hundred and fifty eight complied with the act and of these only one hundred and eighty were re-enrolled from 1906, thus showing that two hundred and twenty-seven stallions had died or were not enrolled. The Horsebreeders' Association and the Provincial Government have learned upon good authority that death was not responsible for the non-re-enrollment of many stallions and have decided to proceed against certain owners who have ignored the act.

Naturally, not all who have neglected to enroll can be located but a determined effort is to be made to enforce the Act and make it operative. The regret is that such steps should be necessary as every one owning a stallion should be interested sufficiently in improving the horse stock of the country to take the trouble and slight expense of enrolling. In the prosecutions the horse breeders' associations will lay the information and the Provincial Government bear the cost and collect the fines.

Lameness in Horses.

SPEEDY CUT.

Speedy cut or speedy stroke is the name given to an injury on the inner surface of the fore leg on or below the knee, usually on the lower portion of the inner surface of the joint. The injury is caused by the horse striking his leg with the shoe of the opposite foot. In rare cases the injury is above the knee. Horses whose toes turn outwards when standing are very liable to this accident, as when the foot is raised and brought forward the toe turns inwards towards the opposite leg and the seat of contact will depend upon the height of action. Only horses with reasonably high action will strike on or above the knee when trotting, but when galloping any horse whose conformation predisposes to the injury may do so. When a horse strikes himself in this way he is liable to fall from the intensity of the pain, and thus endanger the safety of the rider or driver, and probably injuring the front of the knees by coming in contact with the ground. Horses whose conformation predisposes to the accident are undesirable except for slow work, and especially unsafe for saddle work; and horses that show scars, enlargements, etc., which indicate former wounds from this cause, may justly be considered unsound, since they indicate a fault which may at any time interfere with the animal's usefulness.

SYMPTOMS.—While lameness is not always present, the symptoms are easily detected. There will be swelling and heat on the injured part. In some cases there is an abrasion, but in most cases the wound is simply due to contusion, and no wound of the skin is noticeable. The swelling varies greatly in size and consistence. It may be comparatively small and hard or large and puffy, indicating to the

touch that it contains a fluid which may be either serum or pus. There is heat and usually tenderness to the touch, and may or may not be accompanied by lameness. When the contusion has been severe and near or upon the joint there will be lameness more or less marked.

TREATMENT.—Preventive treatment is much better than curative. Horses that are predisposed to the injury should be shod with the idea of preventing it. In some cases shoeing with light shoes in front will so reduce the height of action as to cause the foot to pass the opposite leg between the knee and fetlock, and unless the animal rolls to considerable extent he will not strike (horses with the peculiar action noted are said to "roll"). In other cases where the action is low and the animal hits his fetlock, shoeing with heavy shoes in front will increase the height of action as to cause him to go higher than the joint, but not so high as the knee, hence avoid striking. In some cases the application of the three-quarter shoes will prevent the accident, but in many cases, where the ill conformation is well marked, no method of shoeing will suffice, and all that can be done to avoid the accident is to wear knee boots. While the conformation noted predisposes to the accident, it will sometimes be noticed that horses in whom the conformation is well marked will go clear, while in rare cases those whose feet stand practically straight may strike. When the injury has been inflicted treatment will depend upon the severity of the wound. Of course, a recurrence of the stroke must be avoided, either by giving the animal a rest or driving at a gait at which it is not liable to occur, or wearing boots. If there be simply a swelling and tenderness without the formation of fluid, the application of hot or cold water, followed by an anodyne liniment, as 4 drams acetate of lead, 1 oz. laudanum and water to make 8 oz., several times daily will reduce the inflammation and swelling. When the tenderness is well marked, hot water is probably better than cold, as it is more soothing, but has not so much of a tendency to reduce swelling. In many cases hot is used for a day or so, and then, when the soreness has become lessened, cold is substituted. In any case in which bathing is advisable, either quite hot or very cold water should be used; water that is neither hot nor cold does little good. When the enlargement contains any considerable amount of fluid, either serum or pus, an operation is necessary. If quite a small quantity of serum is present (by serum we mean a watery fluid containing a percentage of blood, it being caused by a wounding of the small blood vessels and consequent effusion into the tissues) the treatment noted may be effective and the fluid removed by absorption, but if the quantity be considerable, or even a small quantity of pus be present, the abscess must be opened. In most cases the fluid is serum. This is always the case when the enlargement has suddenly appeared, but when the contusions or striking has been frequent, but not severe enough to irritate and bruise the parts without rupturing the vessels, the swelling will gradually appear and may contain pus. When an operation is necessary, care must be taken to not lance too deeply, especially if the joint be involved, as cutting through the capsular ligament of the joint would be a serious matter, by causing open joint; an opening of considerable size must be made in order that it will remain

open and allow the escape of pus that will certainly form after the operation. Some recommend a small opening and a piece of tow inserted into it to prevent closure, the tow to be removed each time the wound is to be dressed, but we have found it better to make a larger opening into which it is not necessary to insert anything. The cavity should be flushed out twice daily with a four-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid or other antiseptic until it is filled and the wound healed. If an enlargement, due to a thickening of the tissues, remain, repeated blistering will reduce it, and, of course, means must be taken to prevent a recurrence of the injury, as repeated operations will result in a chronic enlargement of greater or less size that cannot be reduced.

"WHIP."

Exhibition at Victoria, B. C.

After all things are ready the ultimate success or failure of any exhibition depends upon the weather clerk. Races, exhibits, amusements are all as naught if it rains, and every managing director of an agricultural show keeps an anxious eye on barometer and thermometer as the dates set for the fair are approached.

For the Victoria exhibition the fates were most kind. More propitious weather could not have been supplied from Sept. 24th to 28th if the directors had ordered it from a pattern. It was a happy "medium," cool enough to be comfortable, no glaring sun and no rain. This added to the generous and widespread advertising of the event resulted in a record-breaking attendance which reached the ten thousand mark on Citizen's Day (Thursday) and made the second last day of the show larger in point of numbers than the same day in any previous year. It is only fair to allot some goodly portion of the credit to the excellent service and moderate rates given by the C. P. R., both steamer and railway, and by the N. and E. railway on the island. The Victoria Street Car Company also gave a splendid service during the whole fair.

On the grounds much had been done to add to the comfort and convenience of those who attended; the buildings being in good condition and arranged with a view to making sight seeing as easy as possible. An improvement could have been made by providing some seats through the grounds. As it was one had to stand or sit on the grass to get a moment's rest. This criticism does not extend to the grandstand accommodation which was certainly good, though the large crowd of Thursday taxed even its generous dimensions.

The management did not make the mistake of overdoing the side show features. Of these there were no extravagant number and those that were found seemed to keep more within the limits of decency than has been the case at too many of our fairs. As wholesome substitutes the board

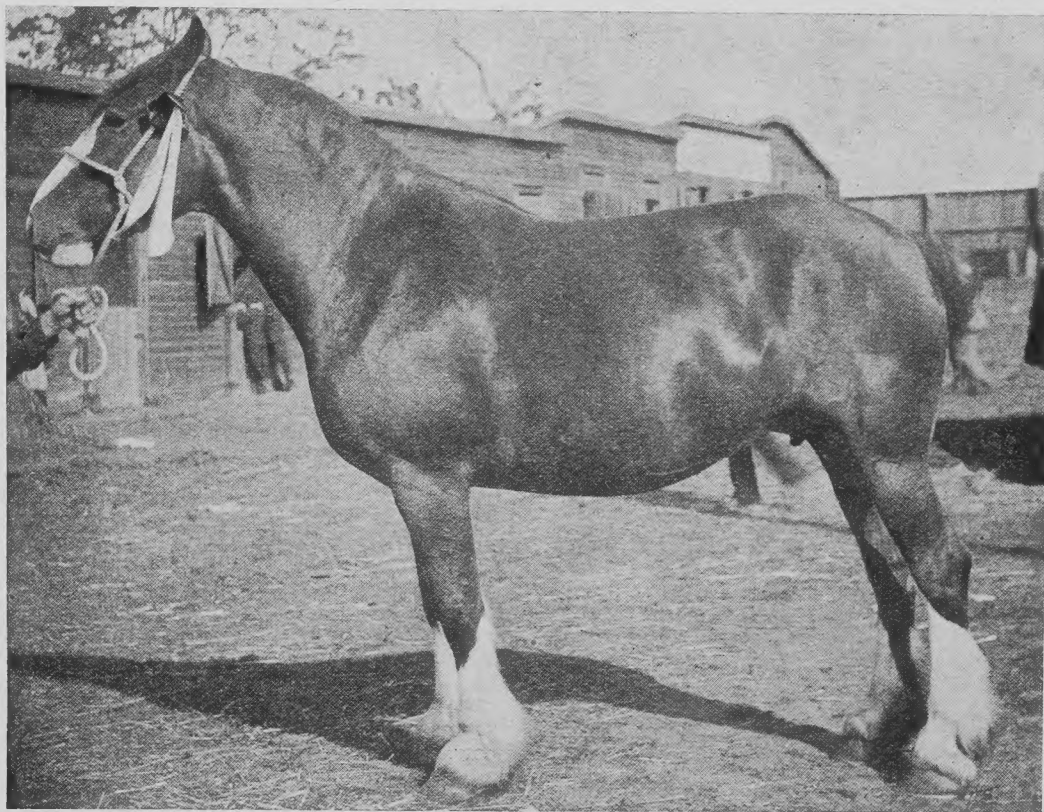


Photo by W. E. Kyle, Victoria.

CLYDESDALE MARE NELLIE CARRICK (IMP.).

First in brood mare class and champion female at the Victoria Exhibition. Owned by Pemberton Stock Farm.

had provided good music by various bands, and the ever attractive cowboy and his bucking bronco. The races included several good events each day which during the afternoons drew the crowd from the buildings to the track to watch the performance of their favorites.

The main building is a large building, well laid out and prettily decorated. The fruit, flowers and vegetables made the most conspicuous showing here and supplied a most delectable fragrance. The exhibits made by the Chilliwack and Cowichan districts and by the Agassiz Experimental farm were the noticeable features of this part of the display. The industrial exhibit was not as large as found in other Canadian fairs but the stoves and ranges, carriages and farm machinery made a creditable showing.

In this building also Miss Maddock, of Guelph, gave talks and practical illustrations in the art of bread and pastry making, and Miss Laura Rose, also of Guelph, who judged the dairy exhibit, gave instruction and demonstration in buttermaking. It seemed a pity that such valuable work as that done by Miss Rose should have been handicapped by lack of space. She was allotted only a very small space in the center of the main building where the traffic was great and where there was little room for any one to stand long enough to watch the process from beginning to end. This seems the greater pity since there was a small part of the pavilion unoccupied and with a little shifting of exhibits a better place might have been found for this important department, which proved a great attraction even under these disadvantageous circumstances.

The judges in the different classes were, Heavy Horses, R. H. Taber, Condie, Sask. Light Horses, W. F. Kydd, Simcoe, Ontario; Dairy Cattle, F. M. Logan, Provincial Inspector of Dairies and Farmers' Institute, Victoria.; Beef Cattle and Sheep, J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield, Ontario; Swine, Mr. Buss; Seeds and Vegetables, W. C. McKillican, Dominion Seed Branch, Alberta and B. C.; Dairy Produce, Miss L. Rose, Guelph, Ontario; Fruit and Flowers, J. Anderson, Provincial Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Mr. Ahlson, a leading local nurseryman. All these may be truthfully said to have executed their work carefully and conscientiously. Considerable praise with but little complaint was heard from exhibitors.

In heavy horses the mares and fillies were generally speaking better than the males. The classes for Clydesdales' entries, three years and up and brood mares and the Agricultural classes were particularly well filled. In the first named the Pemberton Farm secured premier place and later the championship for best heavy stallion with Dean Swift imp. a dark brown four-year-old, by the Dean, a fine horse with good forehead, well "bottomed" and possessing good action. He comes through "Royal Gartly" and "Gold Dust" from "Young Lord Haddo." Royal Sceptre from Chilliwack, 2nd, is a bright bay of very fine quality indeed and a fair mover. H. M. Vasey's "Premier Prince" was a good third. This was a particularly hard class to place for 2nd, and 3rd, and a noteworthy defeat of the fourth, viz., "Earl Seaham" who scored a year ago at New Westminster, but though of good quality and a fair mover he was not up to the standard of the first three.

In three-year-old stallions T. Mercer, of Markdale, secured 1st, and 2nd, with "Kilfillan Chief" imp., by Royal Chief, who would have probably shown better had he not come off such a long journey and "Colonial" by Woodend Gartly, with Sangster and Munro's "Shipmate" third. In two-year-old stallions T. Mercer again took 1st, with a most promising imported bay "Bulls Eye" by Labori, winner of third at Toronto. In one and two-year-old stallions the Pemberton Farm were the only exhibitors with a dark bay "Lord Roberts," by "Knight of Glamis," and his half brother "Baron Glamis" a likely pair.

Brood mares three years old and up turned well and the Pemberton Stud secured 1st, and subsequently championship honors with "Nellie Carrick" imp. by Royal Carrick a very pleasing and well balanced mare of exceptional quality, but there might be a little more of her all over. Her action is exceptionally good. The Inverholme Stock farm had one entry here worthy of the judges notice, viz., "Agnes" a close second.

For geldings and fillies 3 and 4 years; a roan filly "Lady Cherub" was an outstanding winner being of the big drafty type and plenty of the right kind of bone and good feet but not moving as well as she ought. This filly had lost somewhat of her feather and this coupled with indifference and lack of vim in her moving must have made a difference in her standing for the championship.

With foals of 1907 the Pemberton stud's, "Dean Carrick," a son of their champions "Dean Swift" and "Nellie Carrick" sustained the honor of his lineage and is a very likely looking youngster indeed. Inverholme again took second place with Chris Moses of Taanich 3rd.

The silver medal for a stallion with four of his get

(the decision to be upon the merits of the get) went to H. M. Vasey's "Premier Prince" but Taylor's "Grey Matter" had to do a deal of working before he could give his decision, "Premier Prince's" get were all older than those of "Dean Swift" thus giving him a big pull over the champion.

Brood mares 3 years old and up were headed by a useful pair from the Pemberton stables. "Peggy" (by Magrath) and "Lily" (by King Fergus) which two subsequently secured their place in the teams. Both this and the Agricultural classes, usually more or less neglected by exhibitors in the Eastern Fairs were a distinct surprise in number and quality and the winners have good cause for satisfaction.

Percherons drew one exhibitor and with the exception of the foal of 1907 were disappointing. A noteworthy fact in the classes for Clydes and Hackneys is that nearly all the prize winners were either owned by or had been imported to the district by T. Mercer, of Markdale, who at one time had owned several of the shorthorns. A second note may be made of the regrettable absence of J. A. Turner's horses from Calgary.

Hackneys: T. Mercer's "Diamond City" imp., by "Precious Stone," by "Rosador" dam "Lady Alice" 8016 took first in the class for stallions of three years and up and the championship for the light classes. He is an absolutely star mover and a very fine up-standing horse, but somewhat favoring the coach-type rather than the ideal Hackney.

Hisaaction allround is very fine indeed and drew much admiration from the initiated as well as from the general public. "Endurance" from "Hadien's" stable is a black, also slightly on the big side, and a mover but not equal in this respect to "Diamond City", the third, "Ryedale King" by Garton Duke of Connaught" was the most "typy" horse of the three in general appearance, but lacking somewhat in substance, he had evidently not travelled well in his big railroad journey.

Brood Mares: Mitchell & Brooks took 1st, and 2nd, with two of a really fine and desirable stamp "Czarina" the first is by "Robin Adair" and a half sister to the second "Empress" whose foal by "Commodore" is a little "picture".

Gelding or Mare, 3 years and up: T. Mercer was again to the fore with "Whitewall Edna" imp. with Brook's grey second—a ruling justly reversed when the same mares came in the single driver class open to all breeds.

The Wilkinsons, of Chilliwack, had nearly all their own way in Standard-breds. In the Sweepstakes for Champion light stallion the placing was, Mercer's big slashing Hackney 1st, Riplinger's Standard-bred "Dalmont" 41404 2nd, who showed a little light, and Charles A. Gasser's coach stallion 3rd.

Saddle Horses: the first was a breedily looking mare with good head and shoulders and good withers. The second was a good one, too, and in a combination class would have been hard to beat but lacked the fine forehead of the winner without compensating superiority elsewhere.

The carriage teams which won were a pair of well-broken chestnuts and in this respect had a big pull over the second pair which had been only a few weeks off the range. In course of time these latter should make a very valuable pair of carriage horses.

Pemberton's roadster brood mare took first in her class and the championship over all light breeds, a high honor in the company present for some splendid brood mares were on view.

CATTLE.

Shorthorns: Here entries were good and some very typical animals on view. "Broadhooks Boy" a three-year-old by "Broadhooks Golden Flame" secured for H. M. Vasey first in his breed and championship as best bull on the ground. He was very true to type and may be reckoned first class. "Inverholmes Archer's Last" was second and a good sire, evidenced by the fact that two of his get took first for junior bull calf and yearling bull; the latter "Delta's Herd," headed the winning junior herd.

Cows made a good showing, the Inverholme herd won with "Bunchgrass Maid" a three-year-old that only has been once defeated. She is a very large red cow but scarcely up to the winner's height.

Inverholme secured first and second in two-year-old heifers with "Daisy Valentine."

Heifer Calf Senior: This was another good class and Inverholme won with a nice white heifer being closely run by a beautiful red of Vasey's. Two exceptionally fine animals here represented Vasey's and the Inverholme herds as 1st and 2nd winners respectively for junior heifer calves. The special prize for the best type of beef cattle was won by Vasey's Champion bull.

DAIRY CATTLE.

Holsteins: Smith Bros., Victoria, deservedly took first for three-year-old cow with "Saanich Belle" which animal also was adjusted the championship as the best female in the dairy breeds. H. Bonsall, Chemainus, showed some excellent cows, too, and won with his herd of bull and four females. This bull, unnamed in the catalog, was a very fine one and secured the championship for males in the dairy classes. In the young stock both Bonsall and C. H. Gillan, Turgoose, had some very promising entries and divided the honors.

JERSEYS.

Jerseys were distinctly good; animals worthy of mention were Bishop and Clarke's young bull, and Quick Bros.' cow "Clarnida," a good second for the female dairy championship in which her eleven years probably placed her at too great a disadvantage with the five-year-old Holstein. The same owner's herd took first and these two establishments practically divided the honors though Reids "Eileen of Ben Mure" was a pretty little heifer and H. Brethour's "Golden Glow Gertie" was a well selected importation from A. E. Stephens, of Washington.

RED POLLS.

Maynard of Chilliwack and Berkeley of Westholme divided prizes here, the former had in "Miss Simplicity" a long way the best cow and, chiefly through her superiority, he took the prize for Red Poll herd. R. C. Berkeley's "Wm. Rufus" was the best male in his breed and the same owner's herd was a creditable exhibit.

SWINE.

The numbers shown were disappointing but some of the Yorkshires were good and especially C. H. Gillan's winning boar "Island Paddy" 10709.

SHEEP.

Taken all round sheep were good, the females being better than the rams. Vasey had the champion flock, some Oxford's, and Wilkinson's Southdowns were close in attendance and might have won had his ram been a little younger and in better trim. Vasey took most of the firsts and Shannon Bros. the other prizes in Oxfords.

John Richardson of Port Guichon, had some first class Hampshires especially the lambs which were large and in splendid condition. Southdowns made a creditable show, Wilkinson of Chilliwack being the principal exhibitor. Suffolks were few in number and of fair quality. Dorsethorns were also of fair quality and very well represented. Leicesters were not a bad lot but some of the young stock not of the quality looked for at a large show. Cotswolds were well brought out by Richardson who took all the honors.

STOCK JUDGING CONTEST.

This was in the capable hands of F. M. Logan, B. S. A., and nearly 30 took part. One of the juniors secured the highest mark of any and should feel proud accordingly. It was gratifying to note the interest of the competitors and care taken by the official judges over the most usefully instructive part of a fair's business.

POULTRY.

Though September is not by any means an ideal month the farmers sent in a numerous and good quality lot of birds. J. C. Dixon, of Ruskin, B.C., had a formidable task in placing several of the classes and we would think that where a large number of birds are in the show it would be wiser to divide the work up among more than one judge, for the eye and brain must become wearied with the close and careful work demanded and the last few classes judged must stand a chance of getting less attention than the first. We do not mean that Mr. Dixon failed in his duties here, we speak from our own experience in endeavoring to size up this section.

"White Leghorns" and "Buff Orpingtons" were perhaps the best represented, with "Wyandottes" and the various bantams also cutting a good figure. In ducks the Indian Runner were the most numerous. The principal winners were Payeter, Jones & Hewberr of Nanaimo (where there is quite a little metropolis of fowls) B. S. Moore of Mt. Tolmie, Miss Alice Turner, H. D. Reid, Joseph Dixon, S. Y. Wootton, and W. Daylis, of Victoria.

The winter exhibition here, ought judging from results this month, to be well worth a visit by fanciers who wish to improve their stock for Vancouver Island's climate is particularly adaptable to poultry raising and the island fanciers would seem to be no mean judges of a good bird when they see it.

FRUIT.

There was a good exhibit here as was expected. Some of the plates were decidedly well colored, probably accounted for by the long hours of sunshine with which the Pacific Coast has been favored this summer. The exhibit from the Agassiz experimental farm was very fine and the apples an education in themselves. The commercial fruit classes, viz., fruit packed in boxes and suitable for marketing, was, with the exception of the early pears which were in cases over ripe and bruised, the best seen anywhere yet. R. M. Palmer & Son, Victoria; Wm. E. Scott, Ganges Harbor; T. A. Braden, Victoria, were the three prize winners.

Tanner Bros., of Saanich, had the best collection of apples (6 varieties) F. Sare, of Victoria, the best collection of pears. A Langheld, of Victoria, the best collection of grapes. In individual apples the Gravenstein, Alexander, Wealthy, Bleinheim, Orange and Northern Spy were perhaps the best plates, and in pears Bartlett, Louise Bonne, and Winter Nelis. Cherries are over and therefore out of it. Some very fine plums were on show and there were also some "Hyslops" crab-apples which could scarcely be beaten anywhere.

Flowers were only fair on the whole, this being, of course, a bad time of year for them. The Dahlias were the most attractive and the professionals were the principal exhibitors.

SEEDS AND VEGETABLES.

Seeds may be classed as good—some of the soft wheats being above the average. Vegetables in such a district as this could not fail to be good and some bundles of corn that stood an enormous height drew much attention. Tomatoes were very good, also lettuce and carrots. The prize for the best collection of vegetables was won by A. G. Tait, of Victoria, with a good spread.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Miss Rose, of Guelph, judged the dairy produce and gave demonstrations in testing and buttermaking every day at the De Laval stand in the main building.

The Victoria Fair is now palpably in good and capable hands, the interest of the stockmen, and others is fully awakened, the public attend in large crowds and get a continuous afternoon's enjoyment every day in the racing, broncho busting, Kloochemen's races and the half mile long parade of stock whilst that much-vexed question of side shows is well handled, being placed apart from the business portion of the fair and free from suspicion of any impropriety but still attractive, judging from the business they seemed to do. Dr. Tolmie and Mr. Sharp and their associates must be heartily congratulated upon the success attending their untiring efforts, and courtesy both before and during the progress of the Exhibition.

New Westminster Exhibition.

Taken all through, the weather, that very important consideration in an outside show, was kind to the management of New Westminster Exhibition, October 1st to 5th, only part of one day being unpleasantly wet. As might be expected from the proximity of a large city like Vancouver, and the reputation attained by the fair in past years, the attendance, except on Thursday, was good, but the B. C. electric made no adequate arrangements to cope with the extra traffic until Saturday.

The amusements provided by the management included lacrosse games, culminating on Saturday in the substantial defeat of Tecumseh at the hands of the Salmon Cannery by twelve to six; balloon ascensions and parachute descents, all safely accomplished, Scottish dancing and races, and a jiu-jitsu wrestling match which appeared to end in a fiasco—so far as definite results were concerned.

In the livestock sections Clydesdales and Dairy breeds of cattle were the outstanding features, while indoors the exhibits of the products of various districts of B. C. and of Edmonton and Strathcona, Alta., formed the piece de resistance. No poultry were in view, but a fair number of dogs were benched and some of the cracks of the Province were to be seen.

The judging staff were:—

Heavy horses, Drs. Tolmie, of Victoria, and Sanierton, of Vancouver. Light horses, Principal W. J. Black of Manitoba Agricultural College; dairy breeds, Prof. Rutherford; beef breeds, Mr. Maris of Portland, Oregon.; dairy produce, Miss L. Rose, of Guelph; vegetables and seeds, W. C. McKillican of Calgary; fruit, Prof. Henderson of Moscow Agricultural College, Idaho; embroidery and art, Miss Lediard, of Winnipeg.

Except in certain classes of the horses no fault could be found with the awards and the horse classes are noted in rotation below.

Mr. Keary and his staff are to be congratulated at the success attending their efforts in spite of some disappointments from a few exhibitors who were unable through lack of help to bring their stock to the grounds.

An innovation both interesting and instructive was the tethering of the winners in the dairy classes at the ringside on Friday and the short addresses of Prof. Rutherford in which he explained the reasons for his awards and drew attention to the good points and defects of each animal.

HORSES

The heavy section was very well represented, particularly in the aged stallions and yeld mares, two exceptionally good classes. There were a few absentees from those out at Victoria, but Turner's string from Calgary more than compensated and competition was keen.

It was nearly 3.30 in the first day before Drs. Sanierton and Tolmie were able to start their duties and nine stallions entered the ring. Shannon Bros. "Brown Spots"; Webster's "Earl Seaham"; Vassey's "Royal Citizen"; Pemberton's stud "Dean Swift"; Vassey's "Premier Prince"; Mercer's "Kilfillan Chief" and "Colonial"; A. Ewan's "Baron Lee", and "Royal Sceptre".

The two first and two last were not shown at Victoria, but the middle five were there and it will be remembered that "Dean Swift" then led from "Kilfillan Chief" and Earl Seaham. "Dean Swift" came out not in such good shape as the previous week, his trotting action being not nearly so good and it could only have been this that led to his getting no better than fourth. "Kilfillan Chief" too, was not in the same order as before and could not get placed. The judges agreed as to fourth and fifth positions but by five o'clock were still divided upon the placing of the first three and called in Principal Black who was then judging the light classes in another ring. After some delay Mr. Black arrived and ultimately placed them in the order given above. The class undoubtedly offered a difficult problem but we cannot quite agree with the final decision, for the Shannon Bros. entry, though he appeared a good mover when leaving and meeting one, and was exceptionally well coupled, yet his side action was undoubtedly faulty, especially when walking, thus giving one a strong impression that in the stifle he was not "above suspicion." "Earl Seaham" showed to much better advantage than at Victoria, but there are those who would not put him above "Dean Swift." "Royal Citizen" was beyond doubt the grandest mover of the bunch, his hock action first class, and had his pasterns been more the style the market demands, the judges might have made a worse mistake than in giving him better than third place.

"Premier Prince" is a beautifully balanced horse and was in rare bloom, but he lacked the action of his stable companion. "Brown Spots" is a three-year-old by Drumflower by McGregor and his grandam was the dam of "Baron's Pride." He was purchased in the old country by J. A. Turner, of Calgary, on order for his present owners Shannon Bros. As said above he is a horse of exceptionally good conformation.

Two and three-year-old stallions.—Two only were out, Turner's "Acme King" and Mercer's "Bulls Eye." The latter, though a most promising two-year-old was up against something of exceptional merit in "Acme King," who rightly secured the

judges' favor. He was imported by his owner last spring and at Winnipeg defeated two H. A. S. winners being placed reserve for the grand championship for best draft stallion, when we noted him as above the ordinary. His list of winnings should be long.

One and two-year-old stallions.—Turner had three and the Pemberton stud two. "Baron's Craigie" was first. He is by "Baron's Gem" out of "Mont-rave Geisha." This colt took first at Winnipeg and first and gold medal at Regina. The Pemberton colt "Lord Roberts" won at Victoria and is a colt that should win often in the future. "Hill Crest Sentinel" (Turner's) we did not fancy so much as his "Baron's Advocate" who, though younger and rougher, looked full of promise.

Stallion foal of 1907.—This was a repetition of the Victoria show and the Pemberton entry "Dean Carrick" again beat the Inverholme "Citizen's Best."

Brood mares with foal at foot.—Vassey here introduced "Bridesmaid" by "Two in One" by "Marmion," a peculiarly marked mare whose undeniable quality around the ground probably enabled her to beat that grand mare of the Pemberton Stock Farm, "Nellie Carrick."

The Yeld Mares.—This was the most interesting class of the heavy division and at first glance by no means easy to place. Turner's "Proud Beauty" a former winner here, was rightly put first and is a big made black with heaps of room through the heart and of very fine frame indeed and of sweet quality. The Inverholme roan "Lady Cherub" thoroughly deserved second place and lacked only the superior weight of "Proud Beauty". Watson's "Miss Wallace" could not expect, in such company, to go better than third, though a few partizans audibly expressed other views. She is not of the sterling stamp of the other two.

Fillies one and two years old and filly foals of 1907 had only one in each section shown.

Suffolk Punches were few, one stallion and two yeld mares and one filly.

Shires.—O'Neill's again was the only one of this breed.

Percherons.—Three stallions were out, one each of Anderson's of Agassiz, Beharret's of Matsqui Prairie, and MacLachlan Bros. The quality was not despicable by any means and they were placed as named. Heavy draft and agricultural classes were not so well filled as might have been expected though the quality was good.

For the Champion stallion in the heavy classes any age, two only appeared, Shannon's "Brown Spots" and Turner's "Acme King." The issue here could never have been in any doubt and "Acme King" secured the ribbon with ease.

The female championship also fell to the Balgreggan stud with "Proud Beauty."

Three, the gets of one sire fell to the credit of "Baron's Gem" who was represented by "Baron's Craigie," "Baron's Black Bess" and "Baron's Advocate."

LIGHT CLASSES.

Hackney stallions, three years and over, made a good class but Mercer's "Diamond City" with his very fine action could not be beaten, and he took premier position from Shannon's chestnut, and Sangster's Black Hadison's horse that was third at Victoria, being placed fourth, though many could not find the fault for which the judge is reported to have moved him down. The light classes were not shown in a regular ring but in the track in front of the old building, and this was not the best of places, since the crowd continually drew in too close and barriers were lacking to keep a space clear.

Mares, three years and over.—"Lady Jubilee" again annexed first place for Turner, she has unquestionable breed and quality, and is a daughter of the champion stallion "Jubilee Chief."

"Rosamond" who was first for fillies two years and under, and later the championship for light breeds, is a fine youngster, very true to type and may prove something quite out of the ordinary next year. She is by Commodore and her grandam was the dam of Denmark.

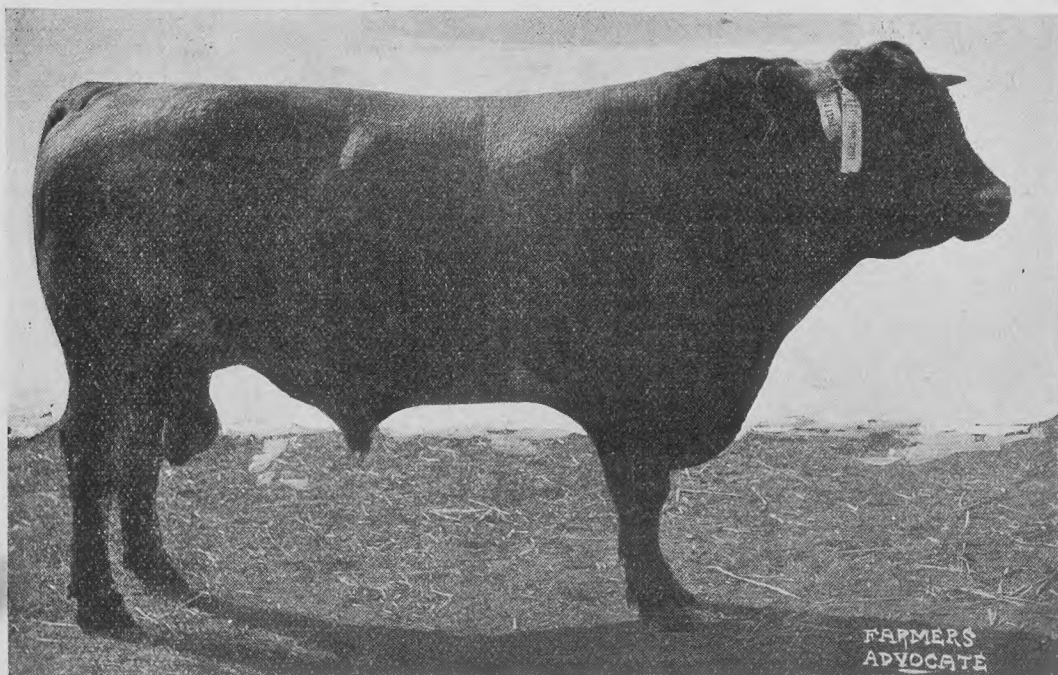
Standard-bred Stallions were headed by Marshall's "Red Tom" a frequent winner in the Province and a horse who was shown in excellent condition.

Gentlemen's Saddle horses were not easy to place as one of the best in the ring refused to show himself properly and lost points for manners. E. R. Rickett's light chestnut, under the circumstances, was without doubt the best and deservedly took first. Montgomery's Black and McPherson's Bay were second and third though we would have probably reversed this order in view of the specially good manners and easy points of the last named and the lack of marked superiority of Montgomery's horse over McPherson's.

CHAMPIONSHIPS IN LIGHT CLASSES.

In stallions there were six out and Marshall's "Red Tom" took the award with Turner's young Hackney "King Maker" reserve. Mercer's "Diamond City" was here given a back set, but we cannot see why, for he appears without blemish whilst "Red Tom" is undoubtedly straight in his pasterns behind, is not a pretty mover and, we understand, has no mark on the track.

Mares.—Turner's "Rosamond" led from her stable companion "Lady Jubilee," two very high class entries these, and placed as at Winnipeg. "Rosamond" certainly looks a good thing for her owner and should win often in the future.



FARMER'S
ADVOCATE

Photo by Kyle, Victoria.

SHORTHORN BULL, BROADHOOK'S BOY 53304.

First in Aged Bull Class and Champion of the Beef Breeds at Victoria and New Westminster Exhibitions
Owned by H. M. Vasey, Ladner, B. C.

CATTLE.

Shorthorns.—H. M. Vasey, the Inverholme Farm, and Thos. Ellis were the only three exhibitors and the chief honors fell in the above order. Vasey's bull again beat all comers in beef classes and the Inverholme cow as previously, won out though Thos. Ellis' roan cow was a close second and lacked only the weight of the former. Vasey took the prizes for both herds, aged and young, and certainly has a good lot.

Red Polls.—Maynard and Barkley were the two exhibitors here and have some good cattle, Maynard's aged cow being away ahead of the other females and Barkley's bull a little better than his competitors.

Holsteins.—Probably the best cattle of all at the show were in this breed. Steve's cows being such as would be well up in any ring on the American continent, especially his champion female "Lady Margaret," out of Lulu (3207) by "Earl of Lulu" out of "Lenora Buttercups," being bred by her owner. She is a first class cow in every respect and took first in her class, championship of Holsteins, championship in dairy breeds and was one of the winning aged herd. Binsall, of Chemaines, B. C., has some good animals too, and his aged bull repeated his Victoria successes in his own breed. Binsall's two bull calves also will have to be reckoned with another year by their competitors. The Mission Dairy Farm had a good yearling bull and their heifers and heifer calves show that the herd has some splendid young stock coming along.

Ayrshires made the greatest show, numerically, and Austin, of Saperton, Wells & Son, of Chilliwack, and Thompson of the same district have some excellent specimens. Wells & Son were best in the females all through and Austin's bulls of two years and over were good whilst Thompson possesses in his yearling bull the champion male of his own and the dairy breeds, the latter in the company present was no mean honor to secure.

Jerseys were comparatively few in number though the prizes were well distributed as will be seen by the list of awards below. Bishop and Clarke's young bull was by an oversight, not entered in the championship for dairy breeds which was unfortunate, for he must have gone very close indeed for previous positions.

Four Highland Cattle, a picturesque lot, were present and their owner G. L. Watson, of Clinton, had matters all his own way.

Milk and Butter Tests.—Holsteins carried all before them and Steve's, of Steveston, took first for the three cows giving most butterfat and 1, 2 and 3 for the cows giving most milk.

SHEEP.

Southdowns, Shropshires and Oxfords were the best represented and Wilkinson's Southdowns would if a little better in the fleece, show prominently in any company this side of the Atlantic. The Shropshires belonging to Turner were good too, in fact the ovines though not numerous were of good quality.

SWINE.

Chester Whites made a good showing as did the Duroc Jersey and Essex, Berkshires had some good specimens and Thompson's Yorkshires provided the best pen of bacon hogs.

The chief winners were:—

Yorkshires—J. Thompson, of Chilliwack.

Chester Whites—E. Knight, of Sardis.

Berkshires—Shannon Bros., of Cloverdale.

Tamworths—W. H. Banford, of Chilliwack.

Duroc Jersey and Essex—J. T. Maynard, of Cheam.

FRUIT.

The fruit exhibits in the old buildings were not on the whole up to the standard of previous years for various reasons. The most interesting competition was that between the different districts in which Chilliwack took first, Langley second and Richmond third. These district exhibits form one of the chief attractions on the New Westminster fair and are of great interest both to local people and visitors from a distance.

Unfortunately, this year some misunderstanding seems to have arisen as to the inclusion of certain articles and some of the losing districts were thus placed at a disadvantage. This competition offers a difficult problem for the board of control next year if the wheels are to run smoothly, for some of the competing districts are so far removed from the Fair ground that the long transportation prevents the inclusion by these of the readily perishable and heavier articles such as poultry, etc., and bottled fruits. The question before the management seems to be whether they shall permit for scoring all and sundry products of the soil, including mineral as well as vegetable and dairy foods or whether they shall, in order to place all on the same footing, exclude certain articles which are either too bulky and heavy or too perishable. Possibly two classes might be made, the one for districts near at hand and the other for distant places and if they like to finally set the two winners in competition upon a list of articles which may or should be common to both, a more just comparison might in future be arrived at and the result prove even more instructive than it is at present. Broadly speaking fruits, fresh and preserved and table vegetables made the principal scores for all the near districts and most creditable they were to those who must have devoted much time and thought to the work. We cannot honestly congratulate the local districts upon their grain showing, as nearly all of them had far too great a proportion

of foreign matter in many sheaves. The weed question in British Columbia is evidently needing attention on the part of the farmers and that immediately.

Chilliwack deservedly scored highest for arrangement with Surrey and Langley close at their heels in this respect. Kelowna had an awkward corner to fit up and did well to get within twenty-five of their better placed opponents and here again is a point for the management to consider another year—some of the "Stalls" are much more easily arranged to please the eye than others, as now allotted.

The Albertan exhibits were, of course, away ahead of all in the matter of grains and must have been greatly appreciated by all West of the Rockies. Strathcona and Edmonton are deserving of great thanks for their public spirit in coming so far and though they were placed last in the competition their presence was perhaps the most desired and the tabulated list of results will show the special disadvantage under which they competed. Kelowna's corner attracted general attention especially for the very excellent peaches, whilst they produced the only tobacco on view. Mr. Speers did Kelowna no harm and much good by his efforts.

Nelson, with Mr. McFee in attendance, had only a small stand and we would like another year to see this fine fruit country occupy more space and make a larger showing, even now they were second to Kelowna in the matter of fresh fruits.

Westminster has in this competition a fine feature which is worth devoting much thought and attention to. In other exhibits downstairs, Mr. A. Smith's potatoes, sixty-seven varieties in all, was a fine lesson in the results obtainable by constant care and specialization in any one product.

Upstairs the single exhibits were displayed and Prof. L. F. Henderson of Moscow Agricultural College, Idaho, was particularly pleased with, amongst others, the fine grapes of the European varieties sent from Spallumcheen ranches and Keremoes—there are very few places on this latitude that can grow them at all.

One would not expect to see strawberries here in October but some enterprising Chinamen had some on view, grown in Bunaby and fine large berries too. Apples, pears and plums were laid out but not in such numbers as in other years though a few plates of very fine fruit were among them.



Marketing Alberta Cattle in Chicago.

We are in receipt of the following statement from Mr. Geo. T. Root, one of the consignees of the recent shipment of range steers from Red Deer to Chicago, giving details of cost and so on of the shipment. The marketing of this trainload of cattle seems to have attracted more and wider attention than any similar bunch of steers sold in this country for some time, and Mr. Root's remarks will be of interest to a large constituency of readers.

"The shipment of twenty-one cars of cattle to Chicago by Messrs. Powne, Geisinger, Reed and the writer was the direct outgrowth of the Central Alberta Stock Growers Association, which was organized a year ago with the object of bettering in every legitimate way, the cattle industry of Alberta. The aim of this particular shipment was to demonstrate that we grow as good range cattle in Alberta as they do south of the international line, and to refute the statement of buyers that the reason they do not pay better prices is owing to lack of quality.

The receipts for this shipment were as given in your issue of October 2nd and when it is considered that there were 12,000 range cattle on sale that day and only one lot of thirty-five head brought more money than our third cut—these being Montana—which sold at \$5.75—the fact is clearly proven that it is not lack of quality that has always compelled the Alberta rancher to take a cheap price for his cattle in his own markets.

This was not a picked bunch. If we bought a man's good steers we took his poor ones together with his cows, in order to test the market for feeders, in Chicago. Owing to the lateness of the present corn crop and the high price of old corn, there is no profit in shipping the light stuff at this time; but in the aggregate, this shipment was a profitable experiment and the same parties expect to repeat it in the near future. The demand for thick fat cows was exceptionally strong, 35 cows selling at thirty-five cents per cwt. more than the lightest of the steers.

The entire cost of shipping from Red Deer to Chicago was eighteen dollars per head, composed of the following items: Freight rate, eighty-three cents per hundred-weight; feeding in transit and at Chicago, one dollar per head, and terminal

charges, yardage and commission, one dollar per head. The duty of twenty-seven and a half per cent. on a valuation of twenty dollars on two-year-olds, thirty dollars on three-year-olds, forty dollars on four-year-olds and twenty dollars on cows, means from eight dollars and twenty-five cents to eleven dollars on steers and practically five dollars and fifty cents on cows. The loss to the Alberta rancher and through him to every banker, business man and manufacturer of the province from lack of reciprocity between Canada and the United States will be appreciated when they consider that the duty on this single shipment was \$2,585.00 which represents so much dead loss to the cattle.

"We had the privilege of weighing before and after feeding at St. Paul and found that the average fill was one hundred pounds. The fact that all cattle are fed and watered before being weighed in Chicago helps materially in paying expenses to that market.

"Believing that the future prosperity of the Canadian cattle industry depends upon the open door to the markets of the world, we call upon all interested parties to use their influence with friends and relatives in the United States to persuade their congressmen to work for the removal of the present duty upon cattle."

GEO. F. ROOT.

Alfalfa in Alberta Central.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I noticed in a late issue that alfalfa from the southern man's view is plenty thick enough if there is plenty to the square foot.

Now we have an acre, measured off and sowed with nine lbs. of seed. We have mown it twice at a height of three inches and there is a thick enough top to cover the ground pretty well with a root development of from five to nine inches a month ago.

I would like to hear some discussion in regard to this plot of ours.

CLARENCE CRAIG.

With seeding small seed we have always maintained that the condition of the ground and subsequent moisture supply had more to do in securing a good stand than had the quantity of seed sown. We are always learning something about seeding and one thing is about conclusive, namely that we should not form hasty conclusion nor become too firmly rooted in our convictions even when they are supported by considerable experience. Most authorities have always advised from fifteen to twenty pounds to the acre and this may be best under most circumstances but if a man can save from ten to twenty dollars on a price of seeding and get as good a crop from eight to ten pounds of seed should do so. Lately we have been hearing from an old country crop expert that oats sowed at the rate of from five to six bushels to the acre give better returns after a few years trial than they do under our system. This is another instance of the need of continuous experimentation. If land is well prepared and naturally suited to the growth of small seeds we would not discourage the sowing of less than nine pounds of alfalfa seed to the acre.

Draft of Plows.

How should a high lift gang plow be adjusted to run, that is should it be set so as to run into the ground as far as the frame will allow thus taking part of the pressure off the bottom of the plow and putting it on the wheel, or should it be set to run like a walking plow, and not bear down or raise up in frame? Which way will it draw easier? I have heard the question discussed and would like to know if a test has ever been made."

Man.

S. C.

Adjust the plow so that it will "swim" level and true without any more pressure on the wheels than is required to guide it in the furrow. A plow draws easiest when the line of draft, that is a line drawn from about the center of the front end of the mould-board, runs straight through the place of attachment at the plow bridge and continues in the plane of the traces. Adjust the length of the traces and the hitch at the plow bridge so that this line follows unbrokenly from the shoulder of the horse to the center of draft. The question is not altogether clear, particularly where it speaks of letting the plow in as far as the frame will allow. We are assuming that it refers to the connection at the bridge. It is possible to so attach the whiffletree here, that a good deal more pressure can be put on the wheels than would be the case in a plow running level. But this increased weight which the wheels are carrying does not mean that the pressure of the plow in the furrow is any less. It remains practically the same. The pressure now on the wheels is identical with that steady downward pressure required on the handles of a walking plow when the doubletree is attached too high. It simply means that the horses are doing useless work and the plow under unnecessary strain. Set a wheeled plow to run just as a walking plow, one cannot transfer pressure from the bottom of the plow to the wheels. There is a certain minimum amount of pressure possible at each point which is attained when the draft line runs straight from the center of draft to the shoulder.

What Determines the Price of Wheat?

The wheat market is world wide. Wheat can be shipped anywhere, so it is the demand of the whole population of the earth and the condition of the wheat supply in every producing country that must be taken into account in any attempt to work out the conditions which determines the price of wheat at any given time. Many countries produce more wheat than they can consume, while other countries draw a part of their supply from abroad each year. The most important countries having a wheat surplus are: Canada, United States, Argentine, Chili, Uruguay, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Roumania, Russia, Turkey, British East Indies, Australia, and North Africa. The most important wheat importing countries are: Great Britain, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Japan and China.

Wheat from North America goes to Europe and competes with wheat brought in from India, Russia, and the Argentine. A portion of the wheat from farms of California, Washington and Oregon is sent to China and Japan and there meets the product of India and the East India Islands. The commerce in wheat is world wide and the price of wheat is determined by the supply and demand upon a market which is world wide. Hence the price does not vary universally as the yield in any one country, for a short crop in one is often made up for by an unusually large one in another. Then it is to be remembered too, that there are certain products that may be substituted for wheat and thus keep prices from rising so high or sinking so low as they otherwise might. In Northern Europe rye bread is consumed very largely when the rye crop is larger and the wheat crop smaller than usual. When the rye crop is smaller than usual the wheat crop may be large enough to balance the shortage in rye. Thus it is the world's supply of wheat and wheat substitutes, and the world's demand for bread and bread substitutes, that fixes the price of wheat on the world's market at any given time.

Liverpool is the center of the world's wheat trade, and conditions which regulate the price of wheat on the Liverpool market, may be said to regulate the price throughout the world. The surplus wheat of America is brought together at the "primary" grain markets, the most important of which are: Chicago, Minneapolis, Winnipeg, Duluth, Superior, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Toledo, Kansas City, Cincinnati and Detroit. From these points it is distributed to the various portions of the continent where wheat is not produced in sufficient quantity to supply demand. After these are supplied, the surplus still remaining is sent abroad. The price at which wheat sells in any primary market will equal the price in Liverpool minus the charges made for putting the wheat on the Liverpool market. The local price at any point in any surplus producing region will equal the price at the nearest primary market, minus the charges incident to putting the wheat on that market, the charges made for transporting and handling the grain have been spoken of, rather than the cost of transporting and handling for the reason that it is not just certain that the charges made by the transportation and handling companies are exactly the same as the cost of these services to these transporting and handling concerns, and yet if these companies are able to charge more than sufficient to pay all cost this becomes as important in determining the price as if it actually cost the company more to give the services. TAYLOR—*Agricultural Economics*.

World's Wheat Crop of 1907.

The official estimates issued from Buda-Pesth of the world's production of wheat in 1907 gives the grand total at between 3,100,130,000 and 3,205,550,000 bushels. By countries the amounts in bushels are as follows:

Great Britain.....	52,250,000
France.....	348,330,000
Germany.....	122,830,000
Austria.....	52,250,000
Italy.....	181,500,000
Holland.....	5,680,000
Switzerland.....	4,180,000
Belgium.....	13,380,000
Denmark.....	4,490,000
Sweden.....	5,870,000
Norway.....	290,000
.....	110,000,000

Portugal.....	8,800,000
Greece.....	8,070,000
Egypt.....	14,670,000
Hungary (including Croatia and Slavonia).....	130,000,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	2,270,000
Russia and European Asia.....	555,500,000
Roumania.....	53,170,000
Bulgaria and East Roumelia.....	31,170,000
Servia.....	11,000,000
Turkey, European Asia.....	47,670,000
East India.....	311,960,000
United States.....	641,670,000
Canada.....	93,500,000
Argentina.....	159,500,000
Chili.....	16,130,000
Uruguay.....	8,250,000
Australia.....	73,700,000
Algiers.....	33,800,000
Tunis.....	6,230,000
Tripoli.....	4,400,000
Mexico.....	16,500,000
Japan.....	23,830,000

Reports from South Africa, Paraguay and Brazil have not yet arrived. The crop is 288,270,000 bushels less than last year.

Selecting Seed Potatoes.

The selection of seed potatoes is not a matter that receives very much attention from the ordinary farmer or potato grower, yet if we think about it only for a minute it is not difficult to perceive that this is the most important thing concerned in the potato production, in truth the mainstay of the whole industry. Neither, when we observe the carelessness that characterizes the usual methods of seed potato selection, is it difficult to understand why standard potato varieties so frequently "run out," nor why growers have a common habit of believing that luck, not the application of common sense practices, place the most important part in determining what the nature of the crop shall be that springs from the particular tubers planted. There may be such a thing as luck all right, influencing the potato crop, but the men who are making the largest success in potato growing are those who disregard its existence altogether and make reason the basis of their work.

In selecting seed potatoes it is well to bear in mind that this crop differs entirely from every other farm crop grown. That portion of the potato which we use for seed, the tuber itself, is, in reality a portion of the stem of the plant from which it springs. It is a cutting as it were, and cuttings tend to reproduce the characteristics of the plants from which they came more certainly than those characteristics would be reproduced by seeds. Hence seed for next year's crop should always be selected, while the plants are growing, or at least while the crop is being harvested. It should be taken from hills that have produced a good number of large sized, smooth tubers, typical of the variety grown; from hills that show no tendency to disease of any kind, and have few small, ill formed tubers. After the crop is dug it is impossible to tell whether or not the seed we are selecting has come from plants that produced well: that were strong, vigorous growers. We take the largest size potatoes, the medium sized or the small and we are as likely to get as good results from one kind as from another. Growers who year by year select the largest sized tubers they can find for seed, may, in the course of a few years develop a strain of large sized potatoes, but the chances are exactly even that they won't. The seed they select, however, large and fine it may be in appearance, may have come from plants that set a large number of small tubers, and just as surely as these tubers produce their generation, will they produce that it in kind and the plants and crop that spring from them will partake of all the character, good and bad, of the plant and crop from which they come.

POULTRY

Fattening Poultry in Pens.

Pen feeding is the most satisfactory method for the average farmer to use in fattening poultry. All of the fowl which are to be fattened should be placed in a small pen, under cover, with a medium-sized yard attached. They should be fed three times daily, all the mash they will eat up clean, the mash consisting of ground grain mixed with bran or shorts. If oats or

barley are used seive out the hulls. Make the mash sticky and not too sloppy. Skimmilk or buttermilk is better than water for damping the grain. In addition skimmilk should be kept before them all the time, if it is not available, water may be used for drinking purposes or the moistening of food, but in that case green stuff of some kind, roots or cabbages, should be fed in addition to the mash.

Before being placed in the pen to fatten, each fowl should be well dusted with sulphur to kill all vermin. This is very important as vermin annoys the fowls and prevents them from fattening.

Horticulture and Forestry

Storing the Garden Crop.

Everyone appreciates the value of fresh vegetables in adding variety to the diet during the long winter months and a little care at this season in handling and storing these crops, care that will ensure of the vegetables retaining their quality, will add greatly to the enjoyment of their use. A cellar is of course, the most satisfactory storing place, in fact the only storage worthy of the name. It should be well ventilated. The doors and windows being kept open at least during the day, from the time the crop is stored until the weather gets too cold to leave them open any longer. It is also a good plan to shade the windows so that strong light shall not fall on the vegetables causing them to wither, decay or grow. Cellars which contain furnaces are apt to be too warm and dry for the storage of vegetables. In such it is best to partition off a portion at one end as a root cellar and endeavor to keep the temperature in it as low as it can be maintained without injuring the roots. All vegetables keep better and retain more of their quality if held at a temperature as near the freezing point as possible.

No special directions need be given on the storing of potatoes. They should be free from soil particle and put into separate bins if there is more than one variety. If the cellar floor is earthen it is apt to be damp, so the bins should be bottomed with boards. This will decrease the sprouting tendency of the tubers.

Roots, turnips, carrots, should have the leaves clipped close and be placed in boxes or bins. Celery should be taken up with long roots, placed upright in a box, and packed with moist earth. Cover the leaves with several thicknesses of paper. Parsnips may best be stored in sand or earth, first, of course, clipping off their leaves. Squashes and turnips should have the stems left on and be gathered well before frost comes. Onions are best kept in covered boxes or another way if only a small quantity is required is to tie in bunches and suspend from the ceiling in some dark corner. Cabbage heads should be cut from the stock and the loose leaves removed. Each head is then wrapped separately in many layers of paper, tied with a cord and hung up as in the case of the onion bunches, or they may be laid in a dry place. Another way is, pull the head with the stalk and pile upright head to head in the corner. Two or three tiers may be placed upon the first. The first of these methods will preserve cabbages much longer than the latter.

Injured vegetables should never be placed in a cellar, or if they are should be used before they begin to decay. The odors given off from decaying vegetables make the cellar an unhealthy place, the air in the rest of the house is liable to be contaminated from it, and other vegetables stored in such a place rot much more readily.

Rhubarb Growing in the Cellar in Winter.

The winter forcing of rhubarb is so simple and inexpensive that any family possessing a few rhubarb roots may enjoy this luxury all winter, while the forcing may be done anywhere. A few roots can be set in a box, a corner of the cellar is the best place to set the plants. For the purpose of demonstrating how cheaply and easily this work may be done a small bed was prepared in the house cellar. Only ten roots were used; being placed at the end of the cellar close beside a potato bin. The bed was shut off from the rest of the basement by simply tacking an old hemp carpet to the floor and sleepers above, simply letting it fall to the cellar bottom, the wall formed one side of the enclosure and the carpet was so nailed to the floor above as to form the other side and ends. The heating cost less than two cents per day, and was only used at intervals. The bed was for family use. The bearing season was prolonged at will by using the heat only occasionally.

To prepare such a bed only a few inches of soil is required on the bottom. The rhubarb roots were simply dug up from the garden and replanted in this soil. The enclosure was kept at a suitable temperature for growth, the soil was moistened occasionally with the result that more than ten dozen bunches of stalks were produced. Rhubarb thus forced draws little nutrient from the soil in which it grows, but it is very exhausting on the plant, and roots thus forced are entirely worthless for planting outside again.—J. E. MORSE, in *The New Rhubarb Culture*

American Apple Crop Unusually Low.

It is not in cereals alone that America is short this year, as farmers in this province who are in the habit of laying in an apple supply each fall will soon be aware of. While the condition of the apple crop in most of the great fruit producing states, shows some improvement during the past few months there is likely to be a considerable shortage in supply and higher prices will prevail. Conservative estimators place the present crop as about seventy-five per cent. of an average one. In the New England states, and Ontario the crop is large. In Oregon, California, Idaho and British Columbia it is reported excellent. But in the great central fruit belt, in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, the outlook is less encouraging. Down through Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma the orchards are reported failures and home demand will furnish an outlet for the entire crop. Just at present it is impossible to sum the situation up accurately but indications are that higher prices will prevail.

FIELD NOTES

Death of Mr. J. J. Gunn.

It was with sincere regret that we learned a few days ago of the sad fatality that resulted in the removal from an earthly sphere of usefulness and activity so valued a friend as the late Mr. J. J. Gunn, East Selkirk, Manitoba. As a contributor to these columns and in other ways Mr. Gunn was known to a very large constituency of farmers in the Western province, the regret of whom no word of ours can adequately voice.

Mr. Gunn was born on April 2nd, 1861, on the original homestead taken up by his grandfather, Hon. Donald Gunn in 1823, and all his life resided near East Selkirk. He was married in 1905 to Miss Ella Flanagan who survives him. Mr. Gunn was a recognized authority on historical and agricultural subjects. He was one of the oldest and most successful bee keepers in the Province, a capable, fluent writer on beekeeping subjects, and at his death was president of the Manitoba Beekeepers' Association. His death was due to an attack from a bull which he was in the act of chaining up. The infuriated animal goring him so savagely that life was almost instantaneously extinguished.

Sowing Alfalfa in the Fall.

A local exchange in publishing an article on alfalfa growing, evidently a clipping from some southern course, advises sowing alfalfa in the fall, we would caution our readers that unless they are looking for failure, such a practice is entirely out of place in this latitude. It may be alright further south, but it is pure nonsense to talk about sowing alfalfa seed in this country in the fall. The winter is the season most trying to the plant and the aim of the grower should be to have a good stand of the clover strongly rooted in the land by October, not a lot of weakling plants trying to establish at this season, then root systems in the soil. Alfalfa should be sown in the spring so that the plant will have a chance to make as much growth as possible before winter sets in. Anybody attempting any other system of growing it in this country would simply be courting disaster.

Germans to Have New Paper.

An enterprise that should have considerable effect upon Canadian national life is the launching of a weekly German news and political paper in Regina. The new acquisition to the Canadian press will begin its career about the middle of this month under the name of the "Saskatchewan Courier." It will be eight pages in size, liberal in politics, and for the present managed and edited by Mr. P. M. Bredt, favorably and familiarly known in connection with his work in livestock associations and exhibitions, and for his connection with the Dominion Government in fostering German immigration. The *Saskatchewan Courier*, while being essentially an organ of the Germans in the Province will not suggest nor advocate any special interests for that class of the community, but will endeavor to mould the opinions of the Germans in Canada to a realization of Canadian national ideals. The *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* not only wishes its new contemporary success but predicts a bright future for it in our great central province.

Seed Fairs, Seed Judging and Weed Seed Identification Contests: Outline of the Seed Division Work in Saskatchewan for the Season.

The success that attended the twenty-one seed fairs that Saskatchewan Agricultural Societies tried last winter warrants their being held again, their number and prizes at them increased, and if possible, their programme enlarged. This year, as last, the Seed Branch is prepared to do the following:— To get out posters, folders and attend to the advertising generally. To supply a judge and a lecturer, both of whom

will deliver practical addresses, the former giving in detail the reasons for his placing of the awards and the latter, a talk on some interesting agricultural topic. In return for this, agricultural societies are expected to allow the Seed Branch to arrange the date of their fair which will be done as much in accordance with the wishes of the society as the circuit it may be in will permit.

Amongst the changes for the better that might be made, the following are, it is believed, well worthy of consideration. While the prizes on the whole have been good, the total amount offered by the average fair last year being in the neighborhood of \$80.00, there is room for improvement, especially when the amount is compared with what is commonly given at the summer fair for much less important exhibits. As this is a grain growing province, that feature of it deserves encouragement and it is hoped, will receive more of it at the seed fairs.

A seed judging competition would also add to the interest and increase the instructiveness of the fair. One of these was conducted last year and was an unqualified success. A small entrance fee was charged competitors who were allowed five minutes to examine the samples of grain submitted and who were then required to go to another room where they gave their placing and their reasons for so doing, fifty per cent. being allowed for "placing" and fifty for "reasons."

At the Winter Fair to be held in Regina during the latter part of March, by which time the seed fairs will be over, there will be a seed grain department with substantial prizes and, if it can be arranged, a seed judging competition for the Provincial championship. The prizes will be good and well worth competing for. Harris McFayden will give a good gold medal to the winner of first prize in this competition.

It would also add to the interest if a weed seed identification contest was conducted in a manner similar to that outlined for the seed judging competition.

The Seed Branch will supply the samples of grain for both these contests.

PRIZE LIST.

While the same prize list would not be suitable to all societies, as the crops that require encouragement vary in different districts, the following is submitted as a basis on which to work. Many societies will no doubt increase each of these prizes.

Class	1	2	3
1 Spring Wheat Red Fife.....	20.00	15.00	5.00
2 Spring Wheat and other variety.....	18.00	10.00	5.00
3 Oats—White.....	10.00	5.00	2.50
4 Oats—Other varieties.....	5.00	2.50	
5 Barley.....	5.00	2.50	1.00
6 Barley—Hulless.....	4.00	2.00	1.00
7 Peas.....	3.00	2.00	
8 Flax.....	3.00	2.00	
9 Brome Grass.....	3.00	2.00	
10 Rye Grass.....	3.00	2.00	
11 Timothy.....	3.00	2.00	
12 Potatoes.....	5.00	3.00	1.00
13 Collection of mounted weeds.....	2.00		
14 Red Clover (native grown).....	5.00		
15 Corn (native grown).....	5.00		

For the seed judging competition awards to the three best judges should run about \$10.00, \$7.00, \$3.00. The weed seed identification contest, say \$10.00 as a first prize and \$5.00 for second.

SHALL PER CENT. OF GERMINATION COUNT?

In view of the fact that a considerable portion of next year's seed may be frozen and that the most satisfactory way of determining its fitness for seed is by actually testing its germinating qualities, the Seed Branch is willing to test samples. If agricultural societies wish to have the per cent. germination taken into consideration in making the awards it will be necessary to secure from prospective exhibitors representative samples of the grains they intend showing all of two weeks before the date of the fair so that there will be time to send in the samples to have them tested and to get the returns. Societies that wish to do this will be supplied with envelopes in which to send the grain, which will be carried free. To make certain that the grain sent by the exhibitor was the same as that shown at the fair, another sample will be taken at the fair and tested.

The prizes need not be paid out until the results of the tests reach the Secretary and if they differ widely from the first test the prize may be given to the exhibit testing well with a high score, as indicated by the score card, which will be left with each sample at the fair. This is the idea in the rough. The details will be worked out later for societies that wish per cent. germinations taken into account when placing the awards. As this is the first time this has been suggested in the west it might be well to confine it for this year to one class only, say that for oats. The great difficulty will be in getting farmers to send in their samples before the fair; but once the idea becomes known and its advantages recognized there should be no difficulty but for the first year its success will depend largely on the Secretary who will have to do some hustling. Kindly bring the matter to the attention of your society and let us know your decision.

HARRIS MCFAYDEN.

Dominion Department of Agriculture, Regina, Sask. They will also get out enough neat six page folders (three and a half by six inches) to supply every member of the society. A sufficient number of posters will also be supplied and, as previously mentioned, a judge and a lecturer.

Americans Buying Alberta Red for Seed.

Last winter the legislature of Kansas enacted a law authorizing the investigation of the seed trade of the State and the importation of seed wheat to improve their existing varieties. Prof. A. M. Ten Eyck, of the state college of agriculture was appointed to make the required investigations, and on this business made a study of the growing of winter wheat in Alberta with a view to importing hard winter varieties from that province. His report, now in the hands of the state authorities, would seem, from the copious quotations made from it by our American exchanges, a very voluminous document. With the true ideal in mind, that thoroughness should characterize every detail of his laborious investigations, the learned Professor first of all seeks to establish for his government, the geographical situation of Alberta. He finally locates it "within view of the Rockies' perpetually snow capped peaks" and, "bounded on the east by the province of Assinaboine," exhibiting in the opening paragraph of his remarks those two qualities so generally characteristic of American agricultural college professors, viz., a fondness for descriptive eloquence in places where definite facts only are required, and the usual astonishing disregard for geographical truths. However, as a review of winter wheat growing in Alberta the report is good.

The purpose of the Professor's visit was to ascertain whether it would be possible to obtain here hard winter seed-wheat for his own state. He found it impracticable, however, to import any large quantity of Alberta wheat for general seeding in Kansas this fall, but strongly advises that Alberta Red may be imported in large quantities for general distribution next year. It is a significant fact that this wheat now so strongly recommended for the winter wheat states of the south came originally from these very states that are now endeavoring to purchase it for seeding purposes, and was first imported no later than six years ago. The first hard winter wheat grown in Alberta was brought in 1902 by an American farmer who settled at Spring Coulee. It was Kansas grown Turkey Red. The grain produced the first year was superior in quality to the original seed, and the wheat has continued to improve every year since. The grain has become larger and plumper, darker in color and harder in texture than the original sample, until "the Alberta Red," as it is called, has made a class for itself in the Canadian wheat market, and is recognized as one of the world's best bread wheats. They are taking it back to Kansas now to strengthen the winter varieties grown there. Considerable areas of it have likely been sown in that state this fall and it will be interesting to observe whether the variety will retain the size, color and hardness which it has developed here, or will "go back" and become what it originally was before being "hardened up" in this more northerly clime.

Although the state itself has not been able to import Alberta wheat for general seeding this fall, private enterprise has made greater progress, and at least two cars have been imported and are now being distributed to Kansas farmers. This wheat was collected and shipped by the Pacific Elevator Co., Calgary. It is being sold in Kansas at two dollars a bushel being bought in Alberta for a dollar. The duty on wheat at present is twelve cents per bushel which will likely be removed if the planting of Alberta Red proves to be to the advantage of Kansas farmers.

Getting After Weeds.

The welcome news is to hand that the Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba, Premier Roblin, has instructed the staff of the agricultural college to proceed to organize a campaign for the suppression of noxious weeds in the Province. The Premier suggests that lectures be given during the winter and demonstrations in spraying with chemicals next summer be conducted. We firmly believe that there are hundreds of farmers in Manitoba who can tell their neighbors how to master the weed situation and who might be employed with profit to the Province to conduct discussions on the subject. There is a lot of this sort of thing to do and it is past time we were at it.

Care of Ewes at Breeding Time.

Ewes, shortly before the breeding season, should be put if possible on fresh, good, pasture, so that they will be in a thriving condition when the ram is turned with them. If this cannot be done they may be fed a little grain, say oats and wheat bran at the rate of about half a pound of the grain per day to each ewe. Such feeding will put them into thriffter conditions, a larger percentage will conceive, the lambs produced will be larger in size and members growthier and stronger in vitality.

Events of the Week.

CANADIAN.

A workman employed on the new tower of the fire hall, Regina, fell from the top to the ground, a distance of 70 feet and sustained only a severe shaking up.

* * *

The Winnipeg Paint and Glass Co.'s new six-storey warehouse was burned last week. Loss \$275,000.

* * *

Rev. John Potts, D.D., the well-known Methodist divine, is dying in Toronto.

* * *

A heated meeting of Grand Trunk shareholders was held in London, Eng., last week. The management came in for considerable adverse criticism.

* * *

Neepawa, Man., is voting again on local option.

* * *

St. John, N.B., was storm swept on the eighth. A number of buildings were damaged.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria is reported seriously ill.

* * *

A riot occurred in Calcutta, India, the other day in which several policemen were injured. Keir Hardie's inflammatory speeches to the Indian workmen is given as the cause.

* * *

The Cunard liner Lusitania, lowered all ocean records on her latest voyage from Queenstown to New York, time from Daunt's Rock to Sandy Hook, 4 days, 14 hours and 38 minutes.

* * *

Cassie Chadwick, the most noted woman forger in the world, died the other day in jail at Columbus, Ohio. She was born at Eastwood, Ont., near Woodstock.

Budget of English News.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The autumn stock sales are now in full swing—with upon the whole, satisfactory results. At the sale of blood stock during Doncaster Races, eleven yearlings from Sir Tattow Sykes' stud brought 15,050 guineas—an average of 1,369 guineas each. The high price of 4,700 guineas was paid for a well-grown colt by Gallinule—La Fleche.

At the great Cheviot sales at Hawick, one breeder averaged over £24 for 30 shearlings—one Mountain ram bringing £90.

Aberdeen-Angus sales have produced fairly good prices, considering the lack of demand for export. Col. Grant of Auchorachan averaged £40 for 29 head.

Clydesdales are bringing excellent prices at Perth—with a keen demand.

The last week has shown considerable inquiry for Cumberland and Lincoln Shorthorns, especially of Bates' blood.

The Board of Agriculture order of 1894 dealing with glanders has been succeeded by a more thorough and practical order, and not before it was needed. Since Jan. 1st, 1403 horses have succumbed to this disease. Anthrax has slain 980 sheep, and fever 8,387 pigs.

This has not been a good year for horse breeders—deaths have been many among the foals. There were 10,000 fewer dropped.

There seems to be a fairly general feeling in Britain that the long agricultural depression is at last passing away. There is a good demand for such farms as fall vacant. The Minister of Agriculture (Lord Carrington) tells us that in the past year the small holdings belonging to the Crown have been rapidly taken up. Nearly 4,000 acres are now occupied. In an optimistic speech he declares that—"In spite of croakers and prophets of evil, British agriculturists, including the landlords, are by no means yet played out."

A remarkable demonstration of motor harvesting took place lately on the Lincolnshire farm of Messrs. Dennis Bros. An acre of standing wheat was cut, threshed and ground by the power of a petrol agricultural tractor. Then an acre of ground was ploughed, cultivated and a new crop drilled—all in six hours and forty minutes. The machinery was all of British manufacture, with the exception of two Massey-Harris binders.

For three weeks practically no rain has fallen, and excellent progress has been made in harvesting. Threshing is in full swing in England, and in many cases a much greater yield is being obtained than the estimates promised. In Scotland and the North of Ireland the weather while fine has been lacking in heat, and many of the oats are still green.

The average price of wheat for the first half of September has been 31s. 8d. per quarter against 25s. 10d. last year. The highest quotation on the market (Sept. 20th) was for Manitoba—41s. 0d. per quarter.

Wheat in Southern Russia is disappointing in quantity, in spite of official reports of "fair crops." The official estimate is over 4,000,000 lower than for 1906.

Germany also is complaining of poor crops. Wheat and rye are 30% higher in price than a year ago, and as rye is the staple food of the middle and lower classes the rise means a serious increase in the cost of living.

A supplement to Dornbusch's List estimates the world's wheat crop at 393 million quarters, against 435 1-2 millions last year.

"Greater uniformity" is the reason given for the demand in Britain for foreign butter in preference to the homemade article. This uniformity is said to be largely due to the use of preservatives, and the novel proposal is made that such butter should be taxed when imported.

A form value for butter of £3,500,000 in 1906 shows the steady increase in Victoria's dairy expansion.

There seems reason to believe that Canadian farmers will benefit by the new commercial treaty just concluded with France. The French tariff is to be lowered on cattle, fruit, dairy produce and wood pulp—while Canada makes concessions on such things as wines and ribbons.

Figures recently published show that the British exodus to Canada proceeds with unabated force, and that more people from these shores go to Canada now than to that wonderful magnate—the United States.

The September "National Review" has an able article by Mr. C. F. Hamilton, in which he discusses the supposed dislike the settling Englishman has to face in the Dominion. He gives many figures to show the various proportions of English, Scotch, Irish and native born in Canada.

Mr. Hamilton gives one pertinent caution on the clothing question—"Canadian opinion is intensely suspicious of the cloth cap, knickerbockers, and above all leggings. Wear, I beseech you, a soft felt hat and trousers, and a good half of your imitation troubles will be saved."

The announcement on the second Home Journal page of this issue should interest every reader. "Carmichael," Anison North's story of Canadian country life, will be run as a serial.

MARKETS

Wheat prices continue to advance. Since the first of the month there has been a gain of over ten cents. Those who have been daily predicting that values would decline as more of the new crop continued to reach the market, just as they decline every year about this season, have so far failed completely in their prognostications. The tone of the whole market is bullish; nothing at present indicates a decline. The reaction, if it is to come, is not yet in sight. Export demand is active and foreign buyers are having difficulty in getting a supply. European cables are coming constantly stronger, wheat in Liverpool is daily advancing. This increased activity in European demand is occasioned by further news of failure from Russia and India. Definite information as to the condition of the crops in either of these countries is unobtainable and the market reflects the uncertainty that attaches to this quarter, by bulging strongly on every bad report that comes. In addition to this there were rumors of frost in the Argentine, all of which considered in relation to the restlessness which naturally characterizes a market that is certainly short in supply, strongly contributed to the recent sensational advance.

During the week the deliveries amounted to 1759 cars of which 42 were old wheat. Of the 1717 cars of the new crop marketed, two graded No. 1 hard, 508 were No. 1 Northern; 690, No. 2 Northern; 243 went No. 3; and 45 No. 4. The remainder was of rejected grades, was ungraded or went as feed. Oat deliveries totalled 58 and barley 125 loads.

Prices are as follows, correct to Oct. 14th: No. 1 hard, \$1.16½; No. 1 Northern, \$1.15½; No. 2 Nor., \$1.12½; No. 3 Nor., \$1.09½; No. 4, \$1.04½; Oats, 60½c; Barley, 71c; Flax, \$1.38. Futures quoted: Wheat, Nov., \$1.15; Dec., \$1.14½; May, \$1.18½. Oats, Nov., 57½c; Dec., 55½c; May, 56½c.

PRODUCE AND MILLFEED.

Bran, per ton	\$19 00
Shorts, per ton	20 00
Barley and oat chop, per ton	34 00
Oats, chopped per ton	36 00
Barley, chopped, per ton	28 00
Hay (baled), in car lots, per ton	
Prairie	10 00 @ 11 00
Timothy	13 00 @ 14 00
Butter—	
Fancy, fresh made creamery	
Prints	29
Creamery, 56 lb. boxes	27
Creamery, 14 and 28 lb. boxes	27
Dairy Prints, extra fancy	24 @ 25
Dairy, in tubs	19 @ 20
Cheese, Manitoban at Winnipeg	12
Eggs, fresh, f. o. b. Winnipeg sub-	
ject to candling	22 @ 23
Potatoes	35 @ 40

LIVESTOCK.

Livestock deliveries of late have been heavy and prices show no natural change. The best price for export is around three-fifty. A sale or two were reported as high as four but the bulk of exporters are being handled around the former figure. There is no prospect of any immediate advance on this. As usual too much butcher stuff of inferior grade is coming forward. The result is that prices for this class of stock is low with little chance of improving. Last week heavy sheep deliveries were made and practically all coming from Doukhobour feeders at Yorkton. This train load was one of the best sent into Winnipeg market for some time, averaging a hundred and sixty a piece, off car weight. Prices for all classes of livestock are: Prime export steers (freight assumed) \$3.50 to \$3.75. Choice butcher cattle \$3.00 to \$3.25, good heifers, \$2.50 to \$3.25. Cows \$2.00 to \$2.50. Bulls and common cows \$1.50. Calves \$2.50 to \$4.00. Sheep \$5.00 to \$5.75. Lambs \$6.25 to \$6.75. Hogs 150 to 225 pounds, \$6.75, heavier weights, roughs, old sows and stags, \$4.75 to \$6.25.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET.

Prices show little change over last week's quotations. There is a slight increase in receipts but the market consumed all offering and values remain steady. Except in butcher's stock trade was brisk, for this grade the trade was a little feeble. Prices: Native beefers, \$4.75 to \$7.20, Texans, \$4.30 to \$4.75, fat cows, \$3.00 to \$4.00, heifers, \$3.00 to \$4.25, bulls, \$3.00 to \$4.75, canners, \$2.25 to \$2.50, calves \$5.50 to \$8.25 (for weights averaging 140 lbs), stockers and feeding cattle, \$3.60 to \$4.80. Hogs, choice packers, \$6.25, medium weights, \$6.50, other grades \$4.50 to \$6.00. Sheep, natives, \$5.00 to \$6.00, rangers, \$2.25 to \$6.30. Lambs, natives, \$6.75 to \$7.50, rangers, \$6.75 to \$6.90, Idaho's \$7.25 to \$7.40.

TORONTO MARKET PRICES.

Choice export steers \$4.50 to \$4.90; medium, \$4.25 to \$4.40, butchers, choice, \$4.50 to \$4.75; lighter grades, \$2.75 to \$3.00; feeders, \$3.25 to \$3.50; bulls \$2.00 to \$3.30. Sheep \$4.00 to \$4.50, lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.50. Bacon hogs, \$6.25; lights, fats, heavies and other grades \$4.50 to \$6.00.

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HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

Mme. Emma Calve, prima donna, who arrived in New York on the steamer Pannonia, devoted her time, during the voyage from Gibraltar, to making rag dolls and hats for the children in the steerage. Many little immigrant girls will grow up to tell how the French singer had made them happy on the big steamship that brought them to America for the first time.

* * *

The Countess de Miranda, better known as Christine Nilsson, who was world famous years ago as an operatic singer, is dangerously ill at her childhood home, near the hamlet of Hussaby, on the southern confines of the Swedish peninsula. The countess has been out of the public eye for twenty years now, but there are many who still preserve a vivid recollection of how her exquisite voice thrilled large audiences in all the capitals of Europe and in America in the seventies.

* * *

A document of no little importance was recently purchased in England by the Toronto Public Library. It is the manuscript report of General Sir James Murray, the Governor-General to the British Government, of the State of Government of Quebec in Canada, in 1762. The report bears the date of June 5, and is in answer to a request from the Secretary of State, made on December 12, 1761. It is an elaborate account of Quebec, immediately after its capture by General Wolfe, and is told in about a hundred pages of foolscap very neatly written in General Murray's own handwriting.

* * *

The Canadian Women's Press Club elected the following officers at their annual meeting: Hon. Pres., Mrs. Clare Fitz-Gibbon, (Lally Bernard), Toronto; Pres., Miss Barry, (Francoise) Montreal; Vice Pres. for British Columbia and Alberta, Miss Agnes Deans Cameron, Victoria; Vice Pres. for Saskatchewan and Manitoba, Mrs. R. Osborne, Winnipeg; Vice Pres. for Ontario and Quebec, Mrs. Katherine Coleman, (Kit) Toronto; a vice president for the maritime provinces was not chosen; Recording Secretary, Miss Marjory McMurchy, Toronto; Corresponding Sec'y, Mrs. C. P. Walker, Winnipeg; Historian, Miss Elizabeth Parker, Winnipeg; Treasurer, Miss Florence Lediard, Winnipeg.

* * *

Reading, most of it by candle light, indoors, up against a hot register or steam pipes, is a disease; I doubt if it does any one much good. The best reading seems to need the best open air. When I was down on the creek—Timber creek—and roamed out and along the water, I always took a book, a little book, however rarely I made use of it. It might have been once, twice, three, four, five, even nine times. I passed along the same trail and never opened the book, but then there was a tenth time always, when nothing but a book would do—not tree, or water, or anything else—only a book; and it was for that tenth trip that I carried a book.—WALT. WHITMAN.

* * *

Quite a sensation has been caused among biblical students by the discovery, by Brugsch Bey, the great Egyptologist, of a monumental inscription telling how the Nile failed to rise for seven years in succession about 1,700 years before the Christian era. A long and terrible famine was the result. B. C., 1700 is the date recognized as the beginning of the "seven lean years," described in the Book of Genesis, and theologians are very interested in the confirmation which the discovery gives, in hard facts, to the famous Bible story. The account of the failure of the Nile and the continuous famine throughout

the land was told in a number of extraordinary hieroglyphics, which Brugsch Bey, fortunately, has been able to decipher.

* * *

Nearly everyone who has read James Lane Allen's story, "The Choir Invisible," has wondered where the name of the book was obtained. According to Mr. Allen's explanation, it was suggested by the concluding lines of George Eliot's little poem:

The better self shall live till human Time
Shall fold its eyelids, and the human sky
Be gathered like a scroll within the tomb
Unread forever.

This is life to come.

Which martyred men have made more glorious
For us who strive to follow. May I reach
That purest haven; be to other souls
The cup of strength in some great agony.
Enkindle generous ardor. feed pure love,
Beget the smiles that have no cruelty—
Be the sweet presence of a good diffused,
And in diffusion ever more intense.
So shall I join the choir invisible
Whose music is the gladness of the world.

—GEORGE ELIOT.

* * *

The *London Morning Post* has an appreciative reference to "Songs of a Sourdough" by Mr. W. R. Service: "I am told," says the writer, "on the best authority that he is an Englishman by birth, not long out of his teens, who is a clerk in one of the Yukon branches of a great Canadian bank. However that may be, he has got nearer to the heart of the old-time placer-miner—the grimly-humorous wanderer, who went gold-hunting in the days when yeast was an unknown luxury in the High North, and a lump of sour dough was kept to 'lift the next bread'—than any other verse-maker in all the length and height of the Great Dominion. (Canadians, by the way, mean to call New Zealand the 'Little Dominion.') Not a few of his songs and ballads would never have been written if Mr. Rudyard Kipling had never read the Old Testament as literature. It is rather a pity so many of the younger poets of the Younger Nations insist on imitating the raking rhythms of the master—inevitably they fail to reproduce the haunting under-tones, so like the under-tone sounds in an engine-room, of his finest, rowdiest verse and perpetrate stuff which suggests tunes improvised on a xylophone with a broomstick. Still, at twenty-one or twenty-two the poet—like the man who plants cabbages—must imitate somebody, and Kipling is a virile model. But Mr. Service's manner, as well as his matter, are his own more often than not, and in some of his poems he has already said in a new way what every inarticulate Yukon miner has been thinking ever since he pushed in over the Passes for the first time. In 'The Spell of the Yukon,' for example, which could never be left out of any anthology of Canadian verse, he certainly sees the Northern wilderness through the eyes of the man into whose soul it has entered."

CARMICHAEL: A ROMANCE.

(Charlottetown Guardian.)

There are certainly novels and novels, some good, some bad, and some indifferent. The second and third classes greatly outnumber the first. And, after all, the sensational novel is the most foolish thing in the world. Even the case-hardened have a bad taste in their mouth after staying up nights to devour it. Reflectively, too, there is nothing real about it, when we synthesize; we feel like a buncoed gambler turned loose. The good book, however—the book which is good

in its tone, good in its aim, good in the quality of its writing, good in the practical lessons conveyed—that book is a treasure. Most people now have gotten over the appetite for cant, which was but yesterday the expression of worldly virtue. They want their children to be real, honest, conventional even, in these things which ornament the character of a man or woman worthy of the name. They cannot build a jaiyard around them, they know; but, on the other hand, they have prudence enough to safeguard them from the wolves of society, and to place ideals before them which may help them upward and onward when the moment of real trial comes. The new book which Anison North has just issued from the Wm. Weld Co., Ltd., London, Ont., under the title of "Carmichael," will be placed before all with a feeling of well-doing on the part of the man in authority, and who understands what responsibility his authority imposes. It is a charming story—clean, clever and cultured—which, intended to uphold husbandry and the classes upon it depending, should at least find a first place in every Islander's book-shelf.

The tale is captivatingly, if modestly and unaffectedly, told. It is a tale of the rural life of Ontario, but, for that matter, so true are the descriptions of such life and the characters thrown upon the canvas in them, that we imagine we have known them all our lives; we could go right out here, in Prince Edward Island, and duplicate them in every settlement, almost. The Mallorys and Carmichaels are repeating the family troubles of the Montagues and Capulets; and we are all as much concerned, if not more so, in their outcome as are the numerous generations who hang on Shakespeare's lips, and joy and sorrow with the youthful lovers whose lives foolish parents filled with bitterness unutterable. A misunderstanding between two farmer-neighbors, growing out of unfavorable appearances, nursed into real hate on one side—the guilty one—and excessive if honest indignation on the other, made intercourse impossible in the families, and Dick and Peggie, unnoticed when small, are involved, to their great distress, when boyhood and girlhood is reached, and only have matters adjusted in the end after the serious trial of their true love is over. The narration and culmination of this farmer feud, and the community events with it interwoven so skilfully, presents a stage to us, with actors always upon it who can healthfully and effectively entertain us.

Dick Carmichael and Peggy Mallory are the prominent figures on this stage, of course, but we see many others of more or less lovable natures moving across it, and feel that they speak and act as people we have known. There is the foolish if not utterly abandoned Gay Terrence, badly brought up, and enamored of the tinsel and veneer of the city, until sad experiences cures her completely; there is frugal and industrious if censorious Mrs. Might, with an itch for matchmaking; there is honest, philosophizing and generally level-headed old Chris, the farm helper at Mallory's; there are the peculiar Dodds, father and son; there is the rascally Dr. Jamieson, and so many others, with whom we are thrown in contact as the tale evolves—all of whom are true to the life in the limning, and linger helpfully and entertainingly with us after the book is long put aside. And the moral is good: Avoid rash judgments, and go through life happy yourself and making others happy.

This "Carmichael," in its direct agricultural teaching, too, is a valuable book for the farm. It not only maintains the dignity of farming splendidly, as compared with other avocations, but it describes the operations of the farm, the simple and the complex alike, as vividly and so truly as to be of great use in its direct lessons. We want just such books here, and many of them, and this is why we deem it appropos to call the attention of the community to it, and to urge the reading of it, and its preservation for family use, for its morals, its literature and its agriculture.

REWARDS OF SERVICE.

And, behold I come quickly, and my reward is with me, to give every man according as his work shall be.—Rev. xxii: 12.

And every man shall receive his own reward according to his own labor.—1. Cor. iii: 8.

A child's kiss
Set on thy sighing lips, shall make thee glad;
A poor man served by thee, shall make thee rich;
A sick man helped by thee, shall make thee strong.
Thou shalt be served thyself by every sense
Of service which thou renderest.

—E. B. BROWNING.

Though the highest motive for service is never the hope of reward, yet the rewards for faithful servants are rich and sure as God's promises can make them. Our Master's last great promise to His faithful servants is that He is coming quickly, to reward "every man according as his work shall be." And that promise is intended to be an incentive to keep us from discouragement and weariness in well-doing, "for, in due season, we shall reap if we faint not." No one would put precious grain into the soil unless he hoped to get it back with interest. The hope of a harvest does inspire us to sow enthusiastically and untiringly.

See how true it is in every kind of work that "every man shall receive his own reward according to his own labor." On the whole people get on in this world if they deserve to prosper. A man who is steady and industrious, putting heart into his work, doing his best whether he expects pay or whether he is only a volunteer, is a success—at farm work or any other business. And the woman who does her daily duty with cheery energetic enthusiasm is also a success. Anyone who is working only for pay, and who never wants to do a hand's turn more than he is paid to do, will never win any success worth having. The rewards are sure to those who deserve them, but service rendered for the sake of reward only, is thin and scraggy and unpolished. It gets all the reward it deserves—but that is very little. Some people will tell us that the thought of reward should have absolutely no place in our religion. If that is really so then it is a strange thing that God should hold rewards of all kinds continually before our eyes, both in the Bible and in the world. Read the Bible and see. In the first books we find a succession of promises addressed to those who keep God's commandments. There are promises of fruitful seasons and safety from enemies, wild beasts and pestilences; promises of corn and wine and oil, of flocks and herds and the blessing of children, and all good things are summed up in this comprehensive promise "For this thing the LORD thy God shall bless thee in all thy works, and in all that thou puttest thine hand unto." He promises to open the windows of heaven and pour out such a blessing "that there shall not be room enough to receive it."

Look around in the world and see whether this promise has been fulfilled. Think of the opposite side of the promise, think how a course of wilful sin leads straight down to misery and shame, loss of self-respect and loss of the respect of others. I heard the other day how a young man came out from England to learn farming, and found a comfortable home with a farmer, had every chance to prosper, had well-to-do friends who sent him money often from England. If he had kept God's commandments he might have been living comfortably on a farm of his own by this time. But he started to loaf in bar-rooms, drank and gambled, grew more and more unhappy, until at last he committed suicide, because he had made his life unendurable to himself. That is an extreme case, but it lifts the curtain to show how the path of careless self-indulgence goes swiftly down to misery and ruin. A man who sells his honor and righteousness for pleasure and money or worldly advancement, may grow rich but he never wins for himself happiness worthy of the name. One must be on reasonable good terms with his conscience to be happy, for it is not pleasant to have one's conscience saying that one is a thief or a liar or lazy or cruel.



THE QUIET HOUR



And let no one think that God has only promised rewards for service under the old covenant. Both the texts I have chosen to head our talk to-day are from the New Testament. One is the last message from our Lord Himself, spoken after His ascension. And they do not stand alone, for the promise that the King will return at the last to "reward every man according to his works" is repeated over and over again, both in direct sayings and veiled in parables. The laborers in the vineyard are paid at the end of the day—even those who only worked one hour receive a liberal reward. The sheep on the King's right hand receive glorious reward for their kindness to the sick, the poor and the stranger for they are invited to inherit the kingdom prepared for them from the foundation of the world. The young ruler was encouraged to the hard duty demanded of him—to sell all he had and give to the poor—by the promise: "Thou shalt have treasure in heaven." Those persecuted for Christ's sake are told to "rejoice, and leap for joy." Why? Because they are reminded of the reward: "for, behold, your reward is great in heaven." We are commanded to love our enemies and do good, and lend, hoping for nothing again, but the command is instantly followed by the

encourage faithful service, because I think people often speak as though it were wrong to expect any return for their work. If it is unspiritual to sow seed in the hope of a harvest, why does God so constantly remind us that bread sown on the waters shall be found again after many days?

But the character of a man is plainly shown by the character of the reward he is looking for. One man would think a life of luxury and sensual pleasure a thing to be desired, while another would feel it a glorious reward for hard labor in teaching and preaching, if he were used by God as an instrument of bringing many souls out of darkness into light. Those who are pure in heart rejoice over the wonderful promise that they shall "see God," while those who indulge in low and debasing thoughts would shrink away in terror from such a promise. Those who are really hungering and thirsting after righteousness eagerly look forward to the promised reward that they "shall be filled," but that would be no reward at all to one who cared only for riches, or fame, or sensual pleasure.

God pays good wages, even here and now. The little act of loving service rendered, brings instant joy to the one who serves—if it is really done from a kind motive. The reward seems to

The New Story is Ready

From week to week our readers have had intimations that the next continued story we should present would be "Carmichael," Anison North's wholesome and vivid picture of Canadian rural life. Arrangements are completed for the beginning of the story in our next week's issue. Our readers, we are sure, will appreciate the weekly instalments of "Carmichael." The naturalness and realism of the story made it an instantaneous success, and literary critics have pronounced it the most interesting book of the year.

In presenting the new serial we will make a special effort to give a liberal instalment each week, and bring our readers to a logical climax in each issue.

Our suggestion is to begin with the first chapter and save each number, as there will be friends to whom each will want to recommend the story and also to become regular readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

promise: "and your reward shall be great." In the last book of the Scriptures, the promised rewards to those who overcome in the battle of life are many: A crown of life, the hidden manna, power over nations, the morning star, relief from hunger and thirst, from pain and tears. The Sermon on the Mount—which sets before us the ideal of disinterested holiness—begins with a statement of promised rewards. The poor in spirit are to receive the "kingdom of heaven," the meek are to "inherit the earth," the merciful "shall obtain mercy," and so on. Those who give alms in secret shall be openly rewarded by God, while those who give "before men, to be seen of them," have no reward of your Father which is in heaven." Those who pray to the Father in secret are told: "Thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly;" and the same thing is said about fasting. Those who are forgiving will receive forgiveness, and those who "seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness" are told that they need not be anxious about what they shall eat or drink or wear, because "all these things shall be added" unto them.

God's rewards seem to be often framed after the pattern of the law of retaliation—the merciful and forgiving are to obtain mercy and forgiveness, those who judge others harshly shall receive the same judgment, he who is considerate toward the weak or sick (see Psalm xli: 1—margin) finds the promise true that the LORD will "make all his bed in his sickness." So, also, the servant in our Lord's parable, who had gained ten pounds for his Master, was given authority "over ten cities," while the one who had only increased his one pound to five was only placed "over five cities."

I have tried to mention a few of the numberless rewards held up by God to

work automatically; the motive, if it is true and sincere, touches the spring, and joy drops into the heart. God cannot be deceived, and He does not give joy if the act of service is done selfishly or vain-gloriously.

Look back at the verse with which this paper began, and you will see how the reward fits the service. He that watereth shall be watered also himself, he that scatters happiness in the path of others finds happiness springing in his own path—God sees to that. Those who pour out their lives in the service of God, without thinking of a reward here or hereafter, find that a wonderful joy is like wine in their veins. Give unstintedly to the King, and He will give like Solomon to the Queen of Sheba, "whatsoever she asked, beside that which Solomon gave her of his royal bounty."

Francis of Assisi tried the plan of giving up everything for Christ's sake, and his wonderful joy was so deep and infectious that it is an inspiration to the world still.

Joy is the reward bestowed on those who can echo the words of the Psalmist: "I remember Thee upon my bed, and meditate on Thee in the night watches;" for they can sav with him, "in the shadow of Thy wings will I rejoice."

Joy is not the portion of one who yields a half-hearted, unwilling service, but it "gathers like a radiant, fostering, cheering air around the soul that yields itself to the grace of God, to do His holy, loving will."

But as the motive is the reality, and an act is good or bad according to the spirit which inspires it, God generally tests the motive severely. Honesty is the best policy, and truthfulness pays, in the end, far better than deceit; but neither God nor men respect one who is only honest and truthful when it seems likely to pay best—for that is not honesty or truth at all, but simply

worldly wisdom. Joseph held fast to his integrity, though his horror of sin led him straight to a shameful imprisonment. God tested his motives very severely, and then heaped riches and honor on him, because he deserved them and had proved himself strong enough to bear prosperity. Daniel and his three friends were true to their principles, even when such determination seemed to be very poor policy, certain to result in a terrible death. They served the true God, without any prospect of reward, they stood the awful test splendidly, and then He poured out all the riches of his favor openly upon them for all the world to see.

But those who choose God's service as their first object in life do not always prosper so openly. If they did we could all walk by sight, and the necessity for faith would be done away. But why do people want to be rich? It is not because they expect to be able to buy happiness with money? And God can take a short cut to happiness, giving it to his beloved children without money and without price. Look back on life and see whether your happiest moments were bought with money. The heart can leap with joy in a log hut just as easily as in a palace. The mother who presses her first-born child to her breast has just as much gladness under a low roof as under a high one. God knows the human heart, knows its capacity for wonderful gladness, and also the heavy-weighted misery it can endure. If you see one of His saints called to endure pain or poverty or sorrow, do not hastily judge that He is withholding the reward due for faithful service. Nero was infinitely more unhappy than the faithful Christians he tortured and killed, and one who really loves and serves God carries within him a secret spring of joy that pain and sorrow cannot quench—a joy that no millionaire can buy with all his money.

But joy is scarce in this world of rush and sorrow and sin. Only here and there we see people whose faces shine with this inner light of joy, every day and all day. How attractive such a face is, even though it may have little beauty of feature or complexion!

But why is joy scarce? Is it not because very few people make the service of God their real business and object in life? Nearly everyone wants to do right, I suppose. Most people are honest and truthful and Godfearing, but is not their religion very often secondary to their business, from Monday morning to Saturday night, and even a good part of Sunday? Those who lay each hour of life at the Master's feet, asking Him what He wants them to do in that hour, and leaving all their anxieties in His hands, cannot fail to be happy. Does He give them pain to endure? Well, that is their business and they rejoice to endure manfully for His sake. Does He send failure or disappointment? They go on bravely, knowing that results are in His keeping and that whatever He chooses is best. It is very easy to preach, is it not? Please don't think that I am always true to my name, that I accept God's will in unquestioning trust, and always keep the morning joy undimmed until evening. No, I fail to practice what I preach, so often, that I should hardly dare to preach at all except that I can't keep good tidings to my self when God gives me such a grand opportunity to publish them.

But I can see plainly that when my joy grows dim, it is my own fault. It is because my service has been lukewarm, my prayers cold and careless, and my trust in God's presence and in His wise and loving care has failed. God has never once failed to pour joy into my heart when my will has really been laid in complete surrender before His. Happiness and joy are not the same thing. Those who turn their backs on happiness, sacrificing their own wishes for love's sake, do not always find that God gives them back the happiness they have given up—but he does give a mysterious, secret joy that can sweeten the bitterest cup and brighten the darkest cloud of sorrow. God's reward for service need not be waited for, they are hidden in the service: "They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run and not be weary, and they shall walk and not faint."

HOPE

INGLE NOOK CHATS

A SLY BACHELOR.

Dear Do-Your-Best's-Boy:—In spite of your good name, I am sadly afraid you are a rascal, trying to get poor Dame Durden into a peck of trouble, and doing your best to spoil all the good advice she gave to 'Brown Eyes' a few weeks ago.

Don't you know that the letter you wrote to the Ingle Nook would draw down the wrath of all those Chatterers who pleaded not to have this paper turned into a matrimonial bureau, because they would be sure your letter was the thin edge of the wedge? And I think I should have to agree with them.

Be a nice boy, and write to us on some other subject that is not quite so incendiary, and I'm sure you'll make a delectable impression on the Chatterers, whatever the color of their eyes may be.

DAME DURDEN.

A SPOILED GARDEN.

Dear Dame Durden:—Very many thanks for your timely help. I was so pleased to get those two recipes. I have not used either yet, not having the articles required in the house and my husband has not been to town since my last letter to you. We are twenty-three miles from a town and therefore make as few trips as possible. In fact the "larder" being almost empty is responsible for my husband's trip this week.

I wonder how the harvest will fare. We are almost afraid the frost will take it, although we hope not; it means such a lot to us poor homesteaders, even the failing of a few acres. We just have 35 acres in crop. The frost has killed all my tomatoes and pumpkins, also the beans, and they were all doing so well after this last rain. I did think I would be able to have some; alas, it is not so! I am enclosing a recipe for "Lemon Cheese" which we think makes a nice change for dessert. I also use it as a filling for layer cake. I am afraid my thoughts are running away with me so must stop. I intended to say a little about the bachelors' marrying, but perhaps another time. Wishing success to your pattern department.

CHESHIRE GIRL.

(So glad to hear from you again, and hope that the letter about the bachelors and marriage will come soon. I left out your Lemon Cheese recipe but kept the recipe for making cheap fruit cake. The first recipe has already appeared several times. What a pity about your vegetables! It is so disappointing to have them spoiled just at the last moment. Better luck next year, Cheshire Girl! D. D.)

WHERE IS MAID MARION?

Dear Dame Durden and Chatterers:—Just taking a peep in to see how you are all getting along, and the first thing I notice is an entire absence of our bachelors. Harvesting is their excuse, I suppose. Well, hurry up with it, and come again. Meanwhile be thinking up something really interesting to tell us when you come back. And now, where is Maid Marion? She should come back and continue the good work that she commenced. Though very few seem to be interested in what we deem our rights, I am still living in hopes that we may become inspired enough to win all of the bachelor members to our side.

I noticed in a weekly paper some time ago, that a professor had been pleading with the women to return to their proper spheres. But they will not return until they can take with them their rights, which are theirs as the equals of their fathers, brothers and husbands. And who can censure them? If women are able to keep up, and even to pass men in their (men's) pursuits, it shows that they have the brain power, and God did not endow them with it unless for a purpose. We grant, of course, that it was meant for the home, for the wife and mother to use. But perhaps it is being used

for an equally good purpose for a time if it is the means of giving women more privileges. Do you not think that women instinctively desire a home life? I do. And as I am not gifted as an orator, and am putting my own head into the 'matrimonial noose' in the not far distant future, it seems rather impracticable for me to 'talk'. Nevertheless I am always at it! I do wish that we had a good club, but there is nothing but societies where they gossip, and make babies' clothes. I think that every town and surrounding district should have a club. It seems to me that in Manitoba all we think about is working and money-making. Of course the work must be done, but wouldn't much less suffice? So many women on the farm never make time to rest in the afternoon, nor to read an interesting book, and it is all nonsense! It is our duty, and I for one am going to follow it, and not neglect my work either! Would it not be pleasant and profitable if every farm house had a small well furnished 'den', where each and every member of the family could retire to read and write, and where all articles of amusement could be kept?

I am afraid I am taking up too much space without anything useful in return. But is there any member who would like to have a cheap and at the same time good floor paint? If so, I will send in the recipe. I know what the ingredients are, but have forgotten the proportion of each, but can easily find out what they are.

KIDDY.

DELAYED BUT STILL VALUABLE.

Dear Dame Durden: Not being a maid, wife, widow, bachelor, or widower I may not be eligible for membership in the Ingle Nook but the hints sent herewith may help some of the "Nookers." Bella Coala's letter about B. C. was very interesting. I hope she may be able to mend her griniteware. The ADVOCATE is usually two weeks old when we see it, sometimes more, hence late replies to queries where we might help. When D. T. P. asked for a way to mend butter bowls I was about to rush into print and tell how successful we had been in fixing ours when I heard "this old butter bowl is leaking again," so I had to go at it again by the method told in another place. It has held so far. The formula for taking out iron stains is that used in the bleach green of the North of Ireland when I was young and in the linen business. I wonder what part of Oregon Oregonian comes from. We lived in Eastern Oregon for a few years.

COUNTY ANTRIM.

(Your list of things you are not, puzzled me for a moment. I wondered if you were a really "human" at all. Not having a husband, that class did not occur to me on the spur of the moment, but, I assure you it is a group just as welcome to the Ingle Nook as the bachelors. There was no need to use the scissors on your letter or directions. Come again. D. D.)

WALES AND CORNWALL.

Dear Dame Durden:—I am sending the first portion of a poem published on "Hope's" page in the issue of Sept. 11th. The whole poem is beautiful I think. Pardon me if I have not put the lines in correct order, as I committed them to memory ten years ago, and have only memory to rely on.

I enjoy the letters of the Ingle Nook writers very much. They are helpful and interesting. I expect to be able to put some of the knowledge gained from the ADVOCATE's pages into practice when we go to live on our homestead next spring. My husband and I both think the FARMER'S ADVOCATE an excellent paper, indeed it is the only paper we subscribe for. It gives sufficient news to keep the farmer up to date as well as much information valuable to the farmer or rancher.

I am sorry Ahtreb and her husband lost their grain crop and garden stuff.

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Does she live in Alberta? We have had a snow storm here during the past few days. I was told that the snow was ten or twelve inches deep but could not see for myself, as I have been in bed for nearly two weeks and have to stay there for four or five weeks more.

I enjoyed reading the letter of a Welsh woman who signs herself "Mary". She speaks of lovely scenery in the Valley of Towy. My husband is from South Wales, and I would tell her where his home was, if I was sure of spelling it correctly but the wisest of us might err in spelling Welsh words, so if she or any other Welsh friend cares to write she can have my address from Dame Durden, and my husband will help me with the spelling. I have lately learned to say "thank you" in Welsh, and feel quite pleased with myself.

My own home was on the banks of the river which divides Cornwall and Devon, on the Cornish side near the old Trelawny House so I need not tell you that we had lovely scenery. Every one knows or has heard of the beauties of Devon the "Queen of counties," and of Cornwall the "rugged King." If there are any more "Cousin Janes" in the Nook, I should be pleased to hear from them, also any friends from near Lashburn, Sask., our future home. Now, lest those at the cooking table should frown at me, I will give an excellent recipe for home-made baking powder.

CORNISH GIRL.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR A LANCASHIRE MEMBER.

Dear Dame Durden:—I notice the Lancashire members are languishing, so I am going to appeal to them once more for another North country recipe, namely, "Simmel Cake". I feel sure some of them will know how to make it. I would very much like to know the origin of Simmel "Sunday". Although I lived in Elton, Bury, for eight years I never heard the story. The week before Simmel Sunday the confectioners' shop windows are crowded with iced cakes with the word "Simmel" written across them, and the number of the year.

Dear Dame Durden I think what you said about preparing for threshers good and sensible. So many women strive to give them a regular wedding breakfast, which, I am quite sure, the farmer cannot afford. Besides it makes so much work for the cook. I always try to get a good chunk of flat rib of beef, take out the bones, and roll, tie firmly, boil for 3 hours or so the day before I expect the threshers; this slices nicely for breakfast or supper. I must tell you I enjoy the weekly chats very much. These are busy times so I guess I must quit for this time. Wishing you all success with the harvest, Dear Chatterers, and a long and prosperous life to the Ingle Nook.

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License No.	
Simpson-Hepworth Co. Ltd., Winnipeg	C 1
Andrew Setter, Russell	C 2
Winnipeg Elevator Co. Ltd., Winnipeg	C 3
British American El. Co. Ltd., Winnipeg	C 4
Cummings Hazlett Co., Winnipeg	C 5
Peter Jansen Co., Winnipeg	C 6
Anglo Canadian El. Co. Ltd., Moose Jaw	C 7
Standard Grain Co. Ltd., Winnipeg	C 8
Union Grain Co. Ltd., Winnipeg	C 9
Spencer Grain Co., Winnipeg	C 10
Van Dusen Harrington Co., Winnipeg	C 11
Grain Growers Grain Co. Ltd., Winnipeg	C 12
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Ltd., Winnipeg	C 13
International El. Co. Ltd., Winnipeg	C 14
C. C. Turner, Winnipeg	C 15
McLennan Bros., Winnipeg	C 16
Wm. S. Logan, Winnipeg	C 17
North Star Grain Co., Winnipeg	C 18
Randall, Gee & Mitchell, Winnipeg	C 19
Jas. Carruthers & Co. Ltd., Winnipeg	C 20
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Campbell & Wilson, Winnipeg	C 22
G. B. Murphy & Co., Winnipeg	C 23
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Dominion Elevator Co. Ltd.	C 25
Herbert Winears, Winnipeg	C 26
Wm. Stead & Co., Winnipeg	C 27
McCabe Elevator Co. Ltd., Winnipeg	C 28
Herriot & Milne, Winnipeg	C 29
Dunseath MacMillan Co. Ltd., Winnipeg	C 30
Manitoba Commission Co. Ltd., Winnipeg	C 31
Donald Morrison & Co., Winnipeg	C 32
Samuel Spink, Winnipeg	C 33
Wolseley Elevator Co., Wolseley	C 34
Horn Bros., Markinch	C 35
Young Grain Co. Ltd., Winnipeg	C 36
John McVicar, Winnipeg	C 37
Smith Grain Co., Winnipeg	C 38
Northern El. Co. Ltd., Winnipeg	C 39
Crown Grain Co. Ltd., Winnipeg	C 40
Samuel Scott, Winnipeg	C 41
Canadian El. Co. Ltd., Winnipeg	C 42
Grenfell Mfg. & El. Co. Ltd., Grenfell	C 43
W. J. Bettingen & Co., Winnipeg	C 44
Western Elevator Co. Ltd., Winnipeg	C 45
McBean Bros., Winnipeg	C 46
Alameda Farmers El. & Trdg. Co., Alameda	C 47
John Geddes, Winnipeg	C 48
Zenith Grain Co. Ltd., Winnipeg	C 49
Alberta Pacific El. Co. Ltd., Calgary	C 50
Anchor El. & Warehousing Co., Winnipeg	C 51
Maple Leaf Flour Mills Co. Ltd., Winnipeg	C 52
Bruce McBean & Co., Winnipeg	C 53
Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Winnipeg	C 54
J. P. Graves, Winnipeg	C 55
Geo. Manson, Strathclair	C 56
Hargraff & Gooderham, Winnipeg	C 57
Robert Muir & Co., Winnipeg	C 58
W. S. McLaughlin & Co., Winnipeg	C 59
McLaughlin & Ellis, Winnipeg	C 60
James Richardson & Sons, Winnipeg	C 61
Northwest Jobbing & Commission Co. Ltd., Lethbridge	C 62

CHARLES C. CASTLE,
Warehouse Commissioner.

The following is a complete list of all track Buyers of grain in car lots to whom Track Buyers' Licenses have been issued by the undersigned (Season 1907-8) from September 1st, 1907, to October 9th, 1907, both days inclusive.

License No.	
Jas. Innis Milling Co. Ltd., Hartney	B 1
Wheat City Flour Mills Co. Ltd., Brandon	B 2
A. Forsythe & Co., High Bluff	B 3
Western Milling Co. Ltd., Calgary	B 4
Andrew Setter, Russell	B 5
Carnefac Stock Food Co. Ltd., Winnipeg	B 6
Calgary Milling Co. Ltd., Calgary	B 7
Winnipeg El. Co. Ltd., Winnipeg	B 8
Wetaskiwin Produce Co., Wetaskiwin	B 9
British American El. Co. Ltd., Winnipeg	B 10
Cummings Hazlett Co., Winnipeg	B 11
J. Schwartz & Co., Altona	B 12
Union Grain Co. Ltd., Winnipeg	B 13
Grain Growers Grain Co. Ltd., Winnipeg	B 14
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Winnipeg	B 15
International El. Co. Ltd., Winnipeg	B 16
C. C. Turner, Winnipeg	B 17
McLennan Bros., Winnipeg	B 18
Columbia Flg. Mills Co. Ltd., Enderby	B 19
Canada Paint Co. Ltd., Winnipeg	B 20
North Star Grain Co., Winnipeg	B 21
Prudential Exchange Co. Ltd., Lang	B 22
Randall, Gee & Mitchell, Winnipeg	B 23
Chalmers & Watson, Pilot Mound	B 24
W. N. Rennie & Co., Morden	B 25
C. Samway, Tuxford	B 26
G. B. Murphy & Co., Winnipeg	B 27
Stucliffe Muir Milling Co. Ltd., Moosomin	B 28
John Peters, Dalmeny	B 29
D. Klassen, Winkler	B 30
Dominion El. Co. Ltd., Winnipeg	B 31
Ellison Millg. & El. Co. Ltd., Raymond	B 32
James Graham Cheyne, Melita	B 33
Chamber & Co., Gretna	B 34
Wm. Stead & Co., Winnipeg	B 35
Vancouver Millg. & Grain Co. Ltd., Vancouver	B 36
McCabe Elevator Co. Ltd., Winnipeg	B 37
Lake of the Woods Millg. Co. Ltd., Winnipeg	B 38
Herriot & Milne, Winnipeg	B 39
Dunseath MacMillan Co. Ltd., Winnipeg	B 40
James Sharp, Moosomin	B 41
W. Carson, Calgary	B 42
Geo. McCullough & Sons, Souris	B 43
Higham & Ramsay, Stonewall	B 44
Wells Land & Cattle Co. Ltd., Davidson	B 45
Horn Bros., Markinch	B 46
Carberry Elevator Co., Carberry	B 47
Anglo Canadian El. Co. Ltd., Moose Jaw	B 48
Jas. Wilkinson, Deloraine	B 49
Holden & Co., Francis	B 50
Young Grain Co. Ltd., Winnipeg	B 51
John McVicar, Winnipeg	B 52
Northern Elevator Co. Ltd., Winnipeg	B 53
Alberta Pacific El. Co. Ltd., Calgary	B 54
Crown Grain Co. Ltd., Winnipeg	B 55
Samuel Scott, Winnipeg	B 56
R. L. Campbell, Franklin	B 57
R. McJannet, Pilot Mound	B 58
Canadian Elevator Co. Ltd., Winnipeg	B 59
Grenfell Millg. & El. Co. Ltd., Grenfell	B 60
D. McCusky, Regina	B 61
Okanagan Flour Mills Co. Ltd., Armstrong	B 62
W. J. Bettingen & Co., Winnipeg	B 63
Imperial Elevator Co., Winnipeg	B 64
Saskatchewan El. Co. Ltd., Winnipeg	B 65
Western Elevator Co. Ltd., Winnipeg	B 66
R. J. Noble, Oxbow	B 67
Peaker Bros., Yorkton	B 68
McBean Bros., Winnipeg	B 69

Alameda Farmers' El. Trdg. Co., Alameda	B 71
Alex. Brown Millg. & El. Co. Ltd., Portage la Prairie	B 72
John Geddes, Winnipeg	B 73
Charles Aime, Emerson	B 74
Anchor El. & Warehousing Co. Ltd., Winnipeg	B 75
Cartwright Grain Co., Cartwright	B 76
Maple Leaf Flour Mills Co. Ltd., Winnipeg	B 77
Frank Hill, Hartney	B 78
A. E. Walker, Cayley	B 79
Smith Grain Co., Winnipeg	B 80
Western Canada F. Mills Co. Ltd., Winnipeg	B 81
Leitch Bros., Oak Lake	B 82
Paulson & Winkler, Davidson	B 83
John Slemmon, Pasqua	B 84
J. P. Graves, Winnipeg	B 85
Saskatchewan & Western El. Co., Winnipeg	B 86
Geo. Manson, Strathclair	B 87
Simpson Bros., Virden	B 88
Laing Bros., Winnipeg	B 89
Hargraff & Gooderham, Winnipeg	B 90
Belbeck Frm's El. & Trdg. Co., Moose Jaw	B 91
P. Broadfoot, Gladstone	B 92
Boharm El. & Trdg. Co. Ltd., Boharm	B 93
A. H. Conn, Hartney	B 94
Jos. Glenn, Indian Head	B 95
Robert Muir & Co., Winnipeg	B 96
M. Samuelson, Govan	B 97
W. S. McLaughlin & Co., Winnipeg	B 98
Hall Co. Ltd., Hanley	B 99
Manitoba Commission Co. Ltd., Winnipeg	B 100
Arrow Milling Co., Birtle	B 101
Jos. Getty, Caron	B 102
Geo. Pocock & Sons, Emerson	B 103
McLaughlin & Ellis, Ltd., Winnipeg	B 104
A. L. Foster & Co., Lethbridge	B 105
Donald McLean, Moose Jaw	B 106
Jas. Richardson & Sons, Winnipeg	B 107
John Powelson, Raymond	B 108
A. E. Fawns, Stirling	B 109
John R. Bunn, Milestone	B 110

CHARLES C. CASTLE,
Warehouse Commissioner.

HANDS AND HOUSEWORK.

Dear Dame Durden—Seventeen would like to know if any of our readers can recommend a good salve for chapped or cracked hands. I have had eczema on my hands and it has left them very dry and they are easily soiled if I peel potatoes or any such work. I would like to procure a good healing salve. My hands seem to be hard, and common vaseline doesn't have any effect. I shall write you a letter later.

SEVENTEEN.

(Housekeeping and nice hands do not seem to be on speaking terms always with one another, even if the skin is not particularly susceptible. Try to wash them as little as possible. If you can get good rubber gloves you can wear them at any kind of work, but they cost at least a dollar and they are liable to puncture and must be patched at once to be of any service. Then if used in greasy water they must be washed directly afterwards with soap and hot water. If you do not care to try the rubber gloves, wear a large-sized ordinary kid or leather pair—a small size in a man's glove is good—being careful to have no holes. Use these when sweeping, dusting or any other work that does not involve putting the hands in water. Dust is as hard on the hands as water. When potatoes have to be peeled, floors scrubbed or dishes washed, wash the hands afterwards in lukewarm, soft water using instead of soap a handful of bran or rolled oats wetted to a paste. Dry the hands very carefully on a soft rather than a rough towel. Immediately after drying rub into them gently a little of this mixture: Put 2 drs. of gum tragacanth in a cup of water and let it stand covered from the dust for three days, shaking frequently. Then add 1 oz. glycerine, 2 oz. witch hazel, 2 oz. alcohol, 1 dr. tincture of benzoin. This amount made up by the druggist will cost you about 25 cents. At night if the discomfort is not too great wear a pair of soft old gloves to bed, (it will not matter if these are partly worn,) after rubbing into the hands a generous portion of cold cream made of two ounces of lamb leaf lard rendered and strained, one ounce glycerine, one ounce oil of sweet almonds, five drops of carbolic acid.



LADIES

Send for a FREE Sample of ORANGE LILY

If you suffer from any disease of the organs that make of you a woman, write me at once for ten days treatment of ORANGE LILY, which I will send to every lady enclosing 3 cent stamps. This wonderful Applied remedy cures tumors, leucorrhoea, lacerations, painful periods, pains in the back, sides and abdomen, falling, irregularities, etc. like magic. You can use it and cure yourself in the privacy of your own home for a trifle, no physician being necessary. Don't fail to write to day for the FREE TRIAL TREATMENT. This will convince you that you will get well if you continue the treatment a reasonable time. Address MRS. F. V. CURRAN, Windsor, Ont.

10-ACRE FRUIT FARMS

We have for sale 10-acre lots of extra choice fruit land situated on the wagon road close to the city of Nelson, convenient to a good school, and in a well settled district.

These 10-acre blocks contain strictly first-class fruit soil, are fairly easy to clear, and on account of their choice location, are good value at the figure for which they can be bought.

Price \$100 per acre; terms—\$200 cash, the balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, interest at 7%.

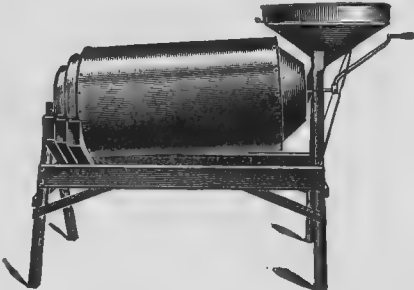
Maps and further information can be promptly furnished.

TOYE & CO.

Fruit Lands, Box 51, NELSON, B. C.

Beeman's New "Jumbo" Grain Cleaner

Guaranteed capacity on Wheat 100 bushels per hour



Sold on Trial; if not the most rapid and perfect Grain Cleaner can be returned.

Just the machine for cleaning grain for market on account of its large capacity and perfect separations and an absolute necessity in cleaning grain for seed.

Separates wild or tame oats from wheat or barley, and the only machine that will successfully separate barley from wheat.

Separates frosted, shrunken, or sprouted wheat, raising the quality from one to three grades, making a difference in price of from 10 to 30 cents per bushel.

The Jumbo cleans all kinds of grain and seeds and separates perfectly all foul seed. Furnished with bagger if desired.

Write to-day for special offer.

BEEMAN & CO., 127, 129, 131 Higgins Ave., WINNIPEG, Man.



—The Company of the Policy-Holders

When you take out insurance in The Mutual Life, you become one of the owners of the company.

You have a voice in mapping out the policy of the company—a vote for the directors who appoint the officers—and you share equitably in all the profits.

There are no stock-holders—no enormous salaried positions—no expensive branch office buildings.

It is a MUTUAL Company—owned and controlled by the policy-holders.

Write to the Company Head Office, Waterloo, Ont., for report showing the wonderful growth of this popular company, or call on

P. D. McKINNON, Provincial Mgr., Winnipeg
THOS. JONES, Super. for Manitoba

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

Very choice Kootenay Valley Fruit Lands in the garden spot of British Columbia.

We have 2,500 acres of very choice fruit lands, with a frontage of 2½ miles on the Columbia river, which we have divided into 10 acre plots and less. Price \$100 per acre; one quarter cash, balance one, two and three years.

We have already sold a large amount of this land to farmers who have for many years been living in the prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and who have had to battle with the hard winters. No doubt there are many more who are considering the advisability of retiring from actual farm operations in the prairie provinces by moving to a warmer climate. To those we would suggest the purchase of 10 acres or more of our lands, which would make a beautiful fruit ranch.

We are making arrangements to take a number of clients over our lands about the middle of October, all those who are interested would do well to communicate with us.

You will see a cut of our Waterloo lands in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of Sept. 25th. Mention this paper.

Willoughby & Maurer

Real Estate Brokers

Room 181, John's Block, 984½ Main St.

Phone 6296

Winnipeg, Man.

CLEAN SKIMMING

EASY RUNNING

LONG WEARING

Three Absolutely Necessary Qualities.

But all separators don't have them ALL. That's why it is so important to choose the right one.

You can't make a mistake in buying the well-known, standard, reliable U. S., for the



U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR

Holds World's Record For CLEANEST SKIMMING.

Cream is money. U. S. saves it when others lose.

U. S. turns easy — users say easier than others.

Time has conclusively proved its durability.

Complete Illustrated Catalogue — FREE. Please write for No.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.

Bellows Falls, Vermont.

EIGHTEEN DISTRIBUTING WAREHOUSES.

You can make this up yourself by adding the glycerine and almond oil to the melted tallow and beating and stirring until nearly cold. Then stir in the carbolic acid well and pour into some dish that can be covered closely.—D. D.)

SELECTED RECIPES.

CHEAP FRUIT CAKE.—One cup of sugar, one cup each of raisins and currants, one-half cup shortening, half a grated nutmeg, one teaspoon soda, one cup buttermilk. Cream the shortening and sugar together, add the buttermilk in which the soda has been dissolved. Then mix in enough flour so that the spoon will stand upright in the mixture, add the fruit and spice. Bake at once in a moderate oven. (Sent by "Cheshire Girl.")

GREEN CELERY SAUCE.—One gal. of green tomatoes, twelve onions, four bunches celery. Chop all fine and let stand over night, with a little salt. Drain off and add one teaspoonful cinnamon, one teaspoonful mixed spice, two cups of brown sugar, one quart vinegar, half a pound of mustard; let simmer one hour.

STEAMED CHOCOLATE PUDDING.—Pour a quart of boiling milk over a pint of powdered bread-crumbs add a quarter of a pound of grated chocolate, a cup of sugar, a cupful of flour mixed with two tablespoonfuls of baking powder; a cupful of butter, a cupful of seeded raisins, and two tablespoonfuls of vanilla. Mix thoroughly, steam two hours and serve with a chocolate sauce.

TO MEND GRANITE WARE.—Chip off a little of the enamel round the hole or crack, scrape as clean as possible, put on some drops of strong muriatic acid which will eat away the black scale which forms on the iron. While still acid put on a little strong solution of bluestone which will deposit a coating of pure copper, then solder as if were tin. The copper holds the solder easily while iron is hard to solder. The fumes from the muriatic acid are very trying to anyone subject to colds in the head and care should be taken to inhale as little of them as possible. In soldering do not let the copper get red hot as that burns the solder and it will not do a good job; a bluish tint or scum on the solder shows too hot an "iron".

TO MEND WOODEN BUTTER BOWLS.—Open the crack on the outside with the point of a penknife when the bowl is dry. Fill the opening with shellac, dissolved in alcohol. (wood alcohol, methylated spirits, or grain alcohol). Allow it to dry and set hard for a day or two.

This same solution of shellac is a very useful thing about the house, kept in a wide-necked bottle with a bit of old kid glove tied over it instead of a cork.

For cuts or bad scratches, especially where hard to tie up, we coat a strip of old white handkerchief with the solution and roll round the finger or wound. It will get quite hard in an hour or two and will stay on for days, often till the cut has healed, if no dirt has previously got into it which might necessitate the cutting of the dressing off.

TO REMOVE IRON STAINS.—Half fill a bowl with boiling water, draw the cloth with stain over it so that the steam will rise through the cloth, then with a feather, glass rod or piece of clean wood put a drop or two of pure muriatic acid, if not too old the stain will disappear quickly, then push the cloth down into the water and rinse well. An old hard stain may have to be treated more than once, in which case squeeze the water out and repeat.

(The four recipes given above were sent by County Antrim.)

HOMEMADE BAKING POWDER.—One-half pound cream of tartar, one quarter pound of baking soda, one-quarter pound corn starch. Sift these together through the flour sieve two or three times and keep in air-tight cans. Use one teaspoon to each cup of flour when baking. (Sent by "Cornish Girl.")



Stanfield's Underwear

(Chapter 1)

A Talk by the Maker to the Wearer.

The Wool

Stanfield's Underwear is made of the best wool that grows on the best wool-bearing sheep in the world—the long, silky-fibred Nova Scotia wool.

The founder of the Stanfield mills did more than anyone else to develop the wool industry throughout the Maritime Provinces. For half a century, the farmers of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island have saved their best wool for the Stanfields—first for C. E. Stanfield—and now for his sons, John and Frank, the President and Treasurer of Stanfields Limited.

The wear of a garment depends on the quality of wool from which it is made. Underwear may be **PURE WOOL**, and **ALL WOOL**—and still shrink, ravel and wear out in a single season. Because the underwear is not made of good wool in the first place.

There are seven grades of wool in the fleece when clipped from Nova Scotia sheep. Only the first three grades of this best wool are used in making Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear for men and women.

There are no weak spots in the fibre to break in the garments.

There can be no unraveling, because every stitch is locked.

Garments can't shrink, because of our perfected process of treating the wool **BEFORE** garments are woven, thus insuring absolutely Unshrinkable Underwear.

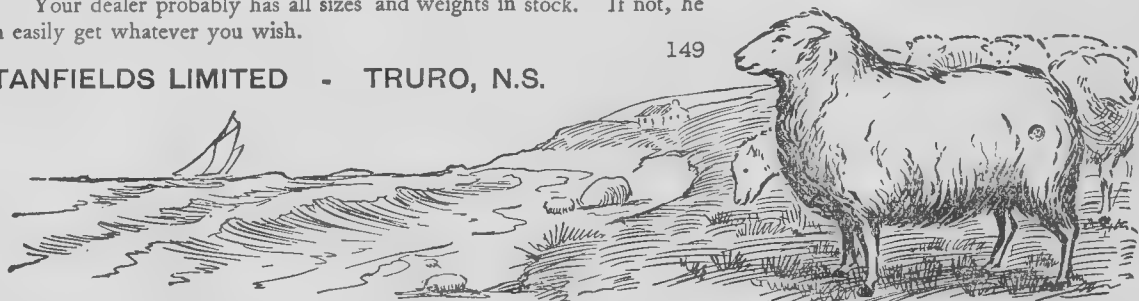
Stanfield's Underwear is right from start to finish. It is planned right, made right and wears right.

In all sizes from 22 to 70 inch chest measure. In three winter weights—**RED** label for light weight—**BLUE** label for medium weight—**BLACK** label for heavy weight.

Your dealer probably has all sizes and weights in stock. If not, he can easily get whatever you wish.

STANFIELDS LIMITED - TRURO, N.S.

149



If You Are Deaf—Read This

"That truth is stranger than fiction" is most forcibly illustrated in the case of Mr. Geo. P. Way, for many years an electrical engineer of the Detroit Y. M. C. A., in the accidental discovery he made of a scientific principle, through the application of which his lost hearing was completely restored.



For 25 years Mr. Way was a deaf man unable to hear his wife's voice across the table, unable to enjoy an active part in social life. For him, as for every deaf person, life was a gloomy individual matter. He was so deaf he could scarcely hear the roar of his engines and dynamos. For ten years he carried an ear trumpet and had tried every device known; had almost constantly been under medical treatment in the vain effort to get back his hearing. To-day he hears perfectly; yet when he removes two tiny devices from his ears, he is quite as badly off as before—he is again deaf. The story of his discovery, which restored his hearing, is remarkable.

As Mr. Way tells it, he was at his post in the dynamo room one day, and as the buzzing in his ears bothered him more than usual, he placed a curiously shaped tuft of waste in his right ear. Immediately—in the midst of the silence that is the misery of one shut off from the sounds of the busy world—there came a crashing sound, and Mr. Way bounded across the room terror-stricken. Unconsciously he pulled the tuft of waste from his ear. Instantly he returned to the silence that had enveloped him for years. The sound of the

machinery came to him as far away. Then he realized the truth; he had found a scientific principle which would give him back his hearing. For five years he experimented constantly to put his accidental discovery to practical use. He studied the construction of the human ear from every standpoint. At last complete success crowned his efforts. The Way Ear Drum was the result, and it restored his hearing. Others heard of the marvel, and he was overwhelmed with requests for the little devices.

Wealthy business men in Detroit, who had known Mr. Way for years, and the marvelous results which his invention had brought, gave him full financial backing, to extend the blessings which his wonderful Ear Drums bring to those who suffer from impaired hearing and deafness. Thousands have been sold in every part of the world, as one pair of the Drums in any locality produces many other sales. Nine persons out of every ten who have used the Way Ear Drums have benefited by them.

The Way Ear Drum is a thoroughly scientific device. It is of peculiar, sensitive material, shaped to exactly fit the opening to the inner ear. It is easily and quickly placed and removed; cannot collapse; is entirely unfelt and unseen; is very durable. Don't judge the Way Ear Drum by any other ear device. It is distinctively different in principle. If you are deaf or "hard of hearing," if your hearing is becoming dull, if you have "noises in the head," write a plain letter telling your troubles to Mr. Way. He was deaf himself and knows. He will be honest and frank with you, and will tell you whether the Way Ear Drum will help you. It costs you nothing to find out. Write to-day—to-morrow never comes. Write personally to Geo. P. Way, 1030 Majestic Building, Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

FALL FURS

We still have a good selection of

NECKWEAR

At 20% off

Write for our Catalogue and make your selection before they go.

HAMMOND

The Reliable Furrier

WINNIPEG



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FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Limited,
14-16 Princess St. Winnipeg, Manitoba

You will be helping yourself and us by mentioning the Farmer's Advocate to Advertisers

CHILDREN'S CORNER

MARJORIE'S ALMANAC.

Robins in the tree-top,
Blossoms in the grass,
Green things a-growing
Everywhere you pass;
Sudden little breezes,
Showers of silver dew,
Black bough and bent twig
Budding out anew;
Pine tree and willow tree,
Fringed elm and larch—
Don't you think that May-time's
Pleasanter than March?

Apples in the orchard
Mellowing one by one;
Strawberries upturning
Soft cheeks to the sun;
Roses faint with sweetness,
Lillies fair of face.
Drowsy scents and murmurs
Haunting every place;
Lengths of golden sunshine,
Moonlight bright as day—
Don't you think that summer's
Pleasanter than May?

Roger in the cornpatch
Whistling Negro songs;
Pussv by the hearthside
Romping with the tongs;
Chestnuts in the ashes
Bursting through the rind;
Red leaf and yellow leaf
Rustling down the wind;
Mother "doin' peaches"
All the afternoon—
Don't you think that autumn's
Pleasanter than June?

Little fairy snowflakes
Dancing in the flue;
Old Mr. Santa Claus
What is keeping you?
Twilight and firelight
Shadows come and go;
Merry chime of sleigh bells
Tinkling through the snow;
Mother knitting stockings
(Pussy's got the ball)—
Don't you think that winter's
Pleasanter than Fall?

—T. B. ALDRICH.

AT KILLARNEY FAIR.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I live in Boissevain and was visiting my uncles in Killarney. While there I was reading the Children's Corner in the Farmer's Advocate. I had a nice time playing with the little ducks and chickens, and in the hay romping around, and putting the fowl in at night. I often rode horseback. I was at Killarney Fair and saw lots of things. I went all around the grounds alone. I was in the palace and there was a great big doll there. I have a big doll at home, perhaps just as pretty as it was, or prettier. I was on the grandstand to see the platform attractions, but it rained and the people did not come out. I would have liked to have seen them for there were dogs and ponies and a man supposed to go around a big iron globe on a bicycle. I go to school and am in the fourth reader. Well, I guess I had better not make my letter too long for the first time.

Manitoba (a). RUBY V. SPEIR.

(I was at Killarney Fair, too, and saw the dogs and ponies on one of the fine days, but not the man on the bicycle. That was a pretty fine doll, wasn't it? But did you see the dolly with the lovely growing dress of tiny green plants? Some day I must tell you all how to dress a dolly like that. I liked it the best of all. C. D.)

A PLEASANT CORNER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—May I peep into your pleasant corner? I live on a farm of a hundred and sixty acres thirteen miles east of Carstairs. We have a store and creamery three miles east of us. It is called Springfield. We live three and one half miles from school which is called the Siebertville school. Our teacher's name is Mr. M—. I came from United States last July and

I have not gone to school here yet, but I was in the seventh grade there. What standard would I be in here?

My parents came here in November, 1905. We have four mules whose names are Queen, Jin, Pheobe and Jack. We have a pony named Nancy. Ethel, Pansy and Stockings. We have a dog named Tip. I have four calves to feed. I am just learning to ride and milk. I have three brothers, Edson, 10 years, Frank 5 years, and Loyd 2 years. I have two sisters, Vera 8 years and Nita 5 months. I will close hoping this will miss the waste basket.

Alta. (a) FLOSSIE WATSON. (12)

(I could not tell you which grade you will be in at a Canadian school because I do not know enough about the United States method of grading. I hope you will get just where you want to be. C. D.)

A BAD STORM.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As my papa takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and he keeps the Milnerton Post Office, I am always waiting to see the mail come to get the ADVOCATE, as I enjoy reading the Children's Corner very much. We have 85 acres of crop all cut and shocked under six inches of snow. We had a heavy snowstorm on Tuesday which lasted three days. I go to school, walking two and a half miles. I go every day that I can. I have a brother and sister going to school, one married sister and a little nephew three months old. He weighs twenty pounds and I like him very much. I have a little brother who is four years old named John Edward, with curly hair. I think I will close, hoping not to tire the editor and hoping to see my letter in print.

Alta. (b) EVA MAY PETERS. (10)

A BLUEBERRY HUNT.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father takes the ADVOCATE and thinks it a fine paper and I am also an interested reader of your Corner.

I am going to tell you about a trip we had after blueberries one morning. We started to some rocks about nine o'clock in the morning. When we got there it was about ten o'clock and we found no berries. So we came back and went to some more rocks which were about half a mile away and we had to ramble all through the bushes. When we got there it was lunch time, so we did not pick any berries then until we had our lunch. After we got lunch, four of us picked forty quarts between one o'clock and five o'clock, and we were so tired that we could not take the berries home with us but went for them the next morning and took another road home.

Mother would like to know if there is any way of putting small fish in oil. If so she would like to have the recipe I guess I had better come to a close or my letter will be getting too long.

Ontario (a) Belle Sweeting. (13)

NATURE'S PATCHWORK QUILT.

My mother's careful of our clothes, and never lets things waste, She rips and turns and makes them up the latest style and taste: And when they are too old for that,—why what do you suppose? She cuts some up for carpet-rags, and some for dolly's clothes!

That's just like Mother Nature: When the clothes the trees have worn Have lost their brightest colors, and are getting dull and torn, She lets the gay wind toss them off, and then, where they are spilt, She lays the leaves together for a hand-some patchwork quilt.

It's not a patchwork pattern, but it's prettier by far Than those they call "log cabin" or the "rising sun," or "star"; I'm sure the cold earth's very glad to feel, so warm and bright, Old Mother Nature's patchwork quilt spread over it to-night!

—The Delineator.

SNIDER RIFLES

At \$6.00 each

We make this low price on these rifles to clear out quickly a large shipment of them that we have just imported. They are all in first-class condition, and are of .577 calibre, and fitted with 1,000 yards sights. Either ball or shot cartridges may be used in them. Ammunition sells at

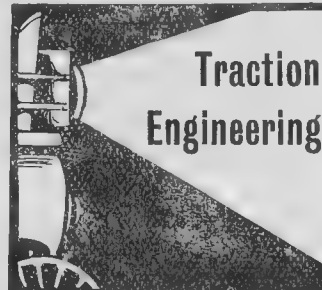
\$2.50 per 100 for Ball Cartridges

\$2.60 " 100 " Shot "

Should you buy one of these rifles and are not entirely satisfied with it, we will refund your money less transportation charges

THE HINGSTON-SMITH ARMS CO. LTD.

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Men's \$5.00 Box Calf Shoes, leather lined in Blucher styles. The shoe for fall and winter wear. A splendid bargain at

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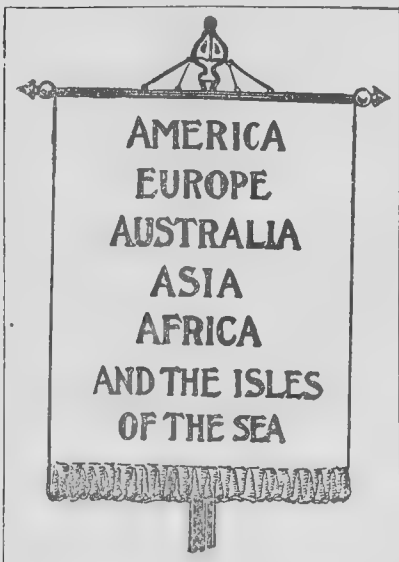
Among the many symptoms are: Variable appetite, faint, gnawing feeling at the pit of the stomach, with unsatisfied craving for food; heartburn, feeling of weight and wind in the stomach, bad breath, bad taste in the mouth, low spirits, headache and constipation.

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THE FOX AND THE DUCKS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My father has the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and we like it fine. We have seven working horses, two ponies and three colts. The horses' names are: Jim, Frank, Prince, Kate, Daisy, Nell, Bill; the colts' are: Blossom, Pete and Jack. We came from England four years ago. We live three miles from the town of Boissevain and four miles from Ninga. I go to Ray Field School and am in the second grade. We live a mile and a half from school. I have seven ducks of my own; two got taken by a fox. Man. (a) Arthur Wright (10)

SCHOOL DAYS.

It's lonesome in the stable-yard and where the chickens "peep,"
It's dull and stupid round the house, the kitten's fast asleep;
Old Towser, nosin' everywhere and huntin' round the place,
Comes back to whine and paw my knee and look up in my face;
And Mother, in the kitchen there, amongst the pans and things,
Is busy, but I haven't heard the song she always sings;
There's somethin' missin', somethin' wrong, that spiles the work and play—
And don't I know it? Well, I guess! He's gone to school to-day.

I try to work and not to think, but, tryin' all I can,
I stop and wonder why its still—no drummin' on the pan,
No rustlin' in the apple-tree, no splashin' by the pump,
And no one hid behind the post to "Boo!" and make me jump.
And in the house it's all so prim—no scattered books or blocks,
No laugh or shout, no nothin' but the tickin' of the clock.
I look at Ma and she at me: no need for us to say
What ails us both: we know too well—he's gone to school to-day.

He started out at half-past eight, all rigged up in his best,
And with the slate beneath his arm, the books and all the rest;
And Mother fixed his tie once more and did her best to smile,
And I stood by and praised him up and laughed about his "style."
But when he marched off down the road and stopped to wave good-bye,
'Twas kind of choky in my throat and misty in my eye.
Proud of him? Well, I rather guess! And happy, too—but say!
It's mighty lonesome round the place he's gone to school to-day.

But 'tisn't jest the lonesomeness that ails us, don't you know;
It isn't jest because he's gone till four o'clock or so;
It's like the little worsted socks that's in the bureau there,
It's like the little dresses too, that once he used to wear,
The thought that something's past and gone, outgrown and put away—
That brings to Mother's heart and mine the bitter-sweet to-day;
It's just another forward step in Time's unchangin' rule—
Our baby's left us now for good; our boy has gone to school.

JOSEPH C. LINCOLN.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR SKIN.

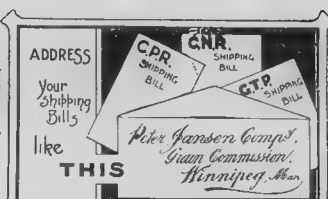
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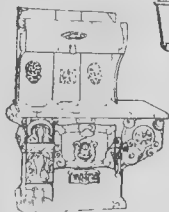
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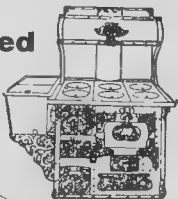
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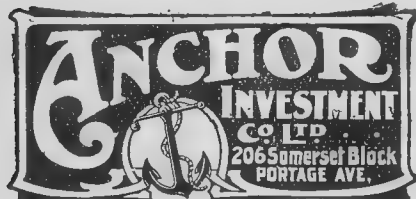
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Questions and Answers

CATTLE DAMAGING CROPS.

A owns a farm fenced and divided into two parts, separation being affected by wire fence, one part is in pasture,

the other arable. B rents arable land and puts in crop. C rents pasture and turns in cattle, fence between is ineffective in turning cattle though same are not "breachy", but shoving against the wire, they draw staples and cause gaps. C while disclaiming any responsibility for fence, because he is paying for fenced pasture offers B (in order to

avoid friction) to help put the fence in good order if B will assist, B declines on the ground he has rented a piece of fenced land and has nothing to do with fences.

Ultimately though C fixed up fence as well as possible without incurring expense of extra wire or posts cattle break through.

Who is responsible for damage? A, B or C, or should each bear a share of it? Man. A. B. C.

Ans.—It will be necessary for us to be provided with the Municipal By-laws dealing with fences, and the herding of cattle before we could give a satisfactory answer on these questions. It would be also necessary for us to know what the agreements were between A. and B and A and C. The question as to B's knowledge of the quality of the fence at the time he entered into the agreement might also be material.

According to the common law C would be liable for damages caused by his cattle trespassing on B's grounds and causing damage. We cannot see that A would be in any way responsible. The whole question, however, probably depends, as we above stated, on the Municipal By-laws and we would strongly suggest therefore that unless an amicable arrangement can be arrived at that the matter should be submitted to a local solicitor, who, in order to give a proper opinion, will require the information which we have intimated.

UNTHRIFTY CALVES.

One of my calves is four months old. When it was 2—4 weeks it had to suck some of the cows that would not give down their milk and I had to tie the cows up and make them stand still. The first thing I noticed wrong was that it got swollen round the eyes and lost some hair. Two weeks after I found lumps, size of a hen's egg, on each side of the root of the tial and on each side of the flanks. At present she has open sores under the breast and under the hind legs, the sores are red and wrinkled up; it is painful for her to walk.

A few others of my calves have got some hard crust, which is cracking, on top of the head just behind where the horns are to come. The calves are looking poor.

R. C. S.

Ans.—Your calf must have been injured and from your description it would be almost as well to destroy it. You might try washing the sores with a solution of Zenoleum and give it good nourishing food; give it milk and keep warm. Wash the heads of the other calves using some of the Zenoleum solution. Keep them in clean quarters and feed well.

BLIND SHEEP.

I have a one-year-old ewe that has one eye all blood shot, the eyelid is swollen all around the eye and it is totally blind in that eye. I can't find anything else wrong with it, still it is always last to start to feed and is not laying on any flesh. It has been that way for about three months.

Man.

G. R;

Ans.—Your ewe must have had her eye injured in some way, or some foreign substance lodged in it. Wash the eye well with warm water or milk and apply once or twice per day the following: Sulphate of Zinc, 4 drams; Fluid Extract of Belladonna, 4 ounces; to a pint of water

STARTING A COMPANY.

Another man and I are thinking about going into business, we are going to run it as a company, and would like to have you inform me through your legal column if you think it is allright to call ourselves a company without going to a lawyer and having papers drawn up. For example could we call it the Manitoba Seed Company, and go ahead and do business

Man.

W. M. J.

Ans.—It is quite within the law to call a business by the name of a company but of course avoid names that might at present be in use. There is a statute in Manitoba that imposes

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Write me about my free trial offer on this great machine—the only practical stump puller made—built *down* to decrease friction and increase power. One man and one horse pulls biggest stumps. Light—few parts—guaranteed. Doubles work done—cuts your labor in half—great saver. Let me quote prices.

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We have just purchased and subdivided the Sapandowski Farm of 240 acres into 10 and 20 acre blocks. This farm is situated in the famous Burton Valley at Burton City, and has fully demonstrated the possibilities of fruit growing in this district. There is an orchard of 200 fruit trees of different varieties, 75 of which are now bearing and all in a healthy condition. 40 acres have been cleared and in crop. As high as 350 bushels of potatoes have been grown on this land and sold at from 75c. to 90c. per bushel. Fruits and garden truck do remarkably well here, and there is an unlimited market right at our doors.

The balance of this land is equally as good and in most cases better than that already cleared, being largely a leaf mould with a clay loam and clay subsoil. Clearing can be done for from \$15 to \$35 per acre, and we will undertake to clear ready for the plough at these figures.

This land is being sold at from \$125 to \$300 per acre according to location. Clear title at once.

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R. M. H., P.O. Box 354, Nelson, B.C.

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certain conditions in conducting a business of this kind and we would recommend that a solicitor be engaged to inaugurate the business stating clearly what financial obligation each partner should be under.

PROPERTY DISTRIBUTION.

If a mother is living with her son and depending on him for support for the last three years, could the father step in and claim personal property in case of her death without a will? If the father or brother is making his home with a son or other brother can the father or brother claim wages for the time they are there, provided there is no agreement to work for wages?

Sask. G. R.

Ans.—1. Yes, a husband is his wife's legal heir.

2. It is difficult to say. Ordinarily if a man comes to your place and, works he can claim compensation unless ordered not to work. In the case of a father or brother it is somewhat different and we rather think no wages could be collected, but much depends upon the relationship which prevailed.

MARES NEED TREATMENT

Would you please give me your advice concerning a mare I have, which we cannot keep in good condition. She is ten years old and seems to chew her food alright, but while working she plays out about four o'clock and seems so hungry that she would eat anything, she also has a sore on her shoulder which will not heal up even while not working, but it never gets any worse.

W. G. C.

Ans.—Some horses are naturally without what is called bottom and no amount of feed and care will make them keep up for a full day, but they should not be abused on this account. The real cure is to feed such horses often but not in such large quantities. Be sure the teeth are good and for a tonic that will make her make better use of her feed give her the following powder: hypo sulphate of soda, eight ounces; sulphate of iron, 4 ounces; powdered gentian, 4 ounces; powdered nux; vomica, 2 ounces; a tablespoonful once per day in soft food.

The sore on her shoulder evidently requires the attention of a veterinarian. It either has pus deeply seated or what is called a "sitfast" either of which requires the use of the knife.

TANNING HIDES.

Would you kindly tell me through the ADVOCATE how to tan hides both with hair on and hair off, also how to take the hair off.

Alta.

E. H.

Ans.—Soak the hides well in soft water for three or four days to make them perfectly soft, then scrape off all the flesh and fat; when thoroughly cleaned, put them into a tan composed of equal parts of alum and salt dissolved in hot water, seven pounds of alum and salt to twelve pounds of water; or in these proportions; they should be left in this brine for two days after which hang them up and scrape or shave well to soften. After shaving well put the hides back into the brine for a day or two longer; then hang up till quite dry and scrape or shave again. After this apply a coat of oil, roll up in damp sawdust and lay away till dry. Apply a good coat of soft soap and lay away again in sawdust. As scraping is the main operation in softening a skin it should be well worked again when dry. Two men drawing the skin back and forth over a strong pole will impart a pliability to it.

The hair may be removed by giving the hide an application of lime wash. Fold it up and leave in a warm place until there is a slight smell of putrefaction, when it is taken out and the hair scraped off. The job is far from pleasant. Tan in the same way directed above. If you have any number of hides to tan by all means send them to a tannery. The directions here given are necessarily too brief to guide you much in tanning operations. You will be better suited to get a copy of the American Tanner (price 25c at this office.)

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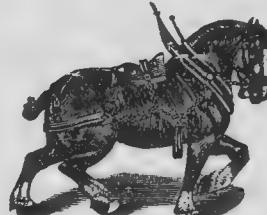
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Regina, Sask.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE PEDIGREED CLYDE HORSE

The Syndicate Stallion, GOLD MEDAL, owned by the Miniota Clydesdale Horse Association. This horse was bred and raised by John Stevenson, Ballantrae, Ayrshire, Scotland. He took several good prizes in Scotland at some of the best shows. Was imported by Alex. Galbraith & Sons, of Janesville, Wisconsin, and took second prize at the Chicago Exhibition in 1901, open to the world, as a two-year-old. He was purchased by the Miniota Clydesdale Horse Association from Alex. Galbraith & Son in the spring of 1902, and has travelled among the shareholders since, and has left a lot of the finest stock in the Province. Gold Medal is a free, easy mover and has extra good action either at the walk or trot. He is quiet and gentle, guaranteed sound in every way, and a sure foal getter. Color dappled brown, two white hind feet and a white strip in the face. We have all his certificates and papers of transfer. For further particulars address

GILBERT ROWAN, Sec. M. C. H. Association,
Miniota, Man.

Artistic and General Printers

SPECIALTIES: Business Cards, Invitation Cards, Artistic [Circulars] Wedding Cards, Invoices, Memorandums and Receipt Books.

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg

14-16 Princess Street

WANTS & FOR SALE

Advertisement will be inserted under this heading such as Farm Property, Help and Situations Wanted, and miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—Two cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

FOR SALE—Italian Bees, L. J. Crowder, Portage La Prairie, Man. 18-12

EXPERIENCED Herdsman desires position with some of the large stock breeders of the West. Good caretaker; strictly temperate. Address J.E.J., Box 99, Caron, Sask. 23-10

WANTED experienced man and wife to work on ranch. State wages required; experience; if children, what ages. Apply Canon Ranch, Claresholm, Alta. 16-10

WHEAT FARM to Rent or for Sale on crop payment. Pleasant location, comfortable buildings, near school and elevator. A. I. Farnam, Davidson, Sask. 23-10.

FARM FOR SALE—All of 16-19-24, north half of 9-19-24; all fenced, 300 acres broken, good house, stables and granary. Good well and creek on the place. Terms easy. For particulars apply to A. Cumming, Rosburn P.O., Man. 20-11

FOR SALE—British Columbia. Ranches, farms and fruit lands adjoining city of Kamloops; blocks of 10 acres up; river frontage; produces peaches, apricots, plums, grapes, melons, tomatoes which never fail to ripen; unlimited markets; terms easy. Apply Strutt & Nash, Kamloops, B.C. 6-11

VICTORIA, B.C.—For sale, a few acres of choice land situated about 200 yards from the city limits. Ideal land for fruit, poultry or residential purposes. The soil is good, with a southern slope studded with nice oak trees and the elevation is high, commanding magnificent views. Very easy terms. Particulars—S. G. Fetherston Woodlands, Cedar Vale, Victoria, B.C. T.F.

FOR SALE—easy terms; late owner dead—forty acres first-class Fruit Lands close to town and rail; five acres cleared, balance scattered timber; shack and spring water on property; few trees in bearing. Only sixty-five dollars per acre. Coursier, Box 26, Revelstoke, B.C. 23-10

FOR SALE, 480 acres, one of the finest farms in Manitoba. 400 under cultivation, balance hay and pasture, no waste land. Fenced with barbed wire and running water in pasture. Land heavy black loam, no sloughs or stones. Good house, 6 rooms and summer kitchen. Stable for 20 head, with loft; cattle stable for 16 head; good water and handy; granary room for 8,000 tons and good tool house. Grounds well laid out with nice garden and well treed. 5 miles from town and 1½ from loading platform. Small cash payment and half crop for balance to right party. Apply for further particulars to Box D., Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg. 23-10

GENERAL STORE in Exchange for Farm Lands. An up-to-date business in an excellent wheat belt. Stock and building worth about eight thousand; turnover over twenty thousand; annual profits of five thousand. Is in an incorporated village of Sask. Only one opposition store. Would take over an improved farm with stock and implements or good raw prairie. Failing health the only reason for selling. Send along accurate description of land with price, at once, as this is a snap which will soon be picked up. Address, GENERAL STORE SNAP, c-o FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg. 23-10

POULTRY and EGGS

Rates—Two cents per word each insertion. Cash with order. No advertisement taken under fifty cents.

H. E. WABY, Holmfild, Man., will sell to make room, choice Barred Rock and S. C. Brown Leghorn Cockerels at \$1.00 to \$3.00. Buy now and save express on fullgrown birds. T.F.

AT MAW'S Poultry Farm, Parkdale Post Office near Winnipeg. Acclimatized utility breeds, turkeys, geese, ducks, chickens, incubators and poultry supplies. Large catalog mailed free. 6-2

MRS. M. VIALOUX, Littlecote Poultry Yards, St. Charles, Manitoba, choice Barred Rock Pullets for sale—beauties; also a few cockerels. T.F.

WHEN REPLYING to advertisements on this page mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Five prizes at Saskatchewan Poultry Show, Regina, 1907. Cockerels \$5, \$3, \$2. Pullets \$3, \$2. Trios \$10. Mrs. Geo. Shaw Page, Moosomin, Sask. 23-10

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Breeders' Directory

Breeder's name, post-office address, class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at \$4.00 per line per year. Terms cash strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines or more than three lines.

POPLAR GROVE HEREFORDS, A number of young cows, heifers, and bulls now for sale from this famous herd at low prices. J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man. Buff Orpington Eggs. T.F.

A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Homewood, Man., Clydesdales and Shorthorns. 13-11

JAMES WILSON, Grand View Stock Farm, Innisfail, Alta.,—Breeder of Shorthorns. 13-6

A. J. MACKAY, Wa-Wa-Dell Farm, Macdonald, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Leicester sheep. 7-8

MERRYFIELD FARM, Fairview, Thos. Brooks, breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Box 134, Pense, Sask. 30-10

CLYDESDALES, Shorthorns and Tamworths, T. E. M. Banting & Sons, Banting P. O. Man. Phone 85, Wanwanesa. Exchange. 30-1

STRONSA STOCK FARM—Well-bred and carefully selected Shorthorns and Berkshires David Allison, Roland, Man. 13-11

SHEPHERD PONIES and Hereford Cattle, finest in Canada. Write or come and see them. J. E. Marples, Poplar Grove Farm, Deleau, Man. T.F.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield P. O. Ont.—Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester sheep and Shire horses. T.F.

R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem, Elora Station, G.T. and C. N. R.—Champion herd of Toronto and New York State Fairs, 1905, also Grand Champion females, including both Senior and Junior Honors at both fairs. Write your wants. 31-12

BROWNE BROS., Ellisboro, Assa.—Breeders of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale 13-3

BERKSHIRES,—Gold Medal Herd, Neepawa, Manitoba. Address, J. A. McGill. 24-4

WOODMERE FARM,—Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Pigs at 8 weeks, f. o. b. Neepawa, \$8 apiece. S. Benson. 24-4

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IF YOU ARE in need of anything, search the advertising columns. You will find it in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GEORGE LITTLE, Neepawa, Man.—Shorthorns of best Scotch type. 24-4

CLYDESDALES,—a choice collection of breeding stock always available. Jas. Burnett, Napinka, Man. 30-1

ASHCROFT, W. H. NESBITT, Roland, Man. Clyde and Hackney mares and Stallions, work horses in car-lots, Ayrshires. Our motto, Live and let Live. 6-2

D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., Shires, Jerseys and Shorthorns, Yorkshire Hogs and Pekin Ducks. 9-10-08

P.W. REID, Ben More reg. Jersey Herd. Enquiries solicited. Hill P.O., Vancouver Is., B.C. 9-10-08

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Don't Forget that you can get your own subscription to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE FREE for one year by securing two new subscribers at \$1.50 each.

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

This department is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Notices exceeding five lines will be charged two cents per word for each additional word, payable in advance.

STRAYED from N^o 32, 19, 27, one red yearling steer, branded O on left hip. Any information as to his whereabouts will be suitably rewarded. O. Gibson, Binscarth, Man. 16-10

STRAYED from 27-27-3-West of 3rd, July 1st, grey mare, 900 lbs., branded crescent on left thigh. C. L. Wood, Davidson, Sask. 16-10

WHEN REPLYING to advertisements on this page mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Trade Notes

SEEN AT THE FAIR

The Model Drawing Room of the T. Eaton Company.

One of the delights of the recent exhibition was the display of the T. Eaton Company. The furnished home set forth as a model by this firm attracted a great deal of attention and favorable comment; There seemed to be no desire to crowd the rooms unduly, and the decorative scheme was always tasteful and artistic. Particularly beautiful was the drawing room with its wall paneling in soft tints, its delicate hangings, and its elegant and graceful furniture. It is not surprising that in order to complete the beauty of the room, the firm selected a magnificent Gourlay piano of Sheraton design. The rich beauty of this splendid instrument seemed to harmonize perfectly with the surroundings. It is understood that a similar exhibit, even more elaborate, will be made by the Eaton Company at the Ottawa Exhibition. For this also a Gourlay piano has been selected, so that the design as prepared by the expert of the company will be complete in every detail. Certainly a drawing room in these days is scarcely complete without the finest piano manufactured in Canada and it is plain that the Eaton Company is seized of this undoubted fact.

By consulting the advertisement of the Fit Ryt Shoe Co., in this issue, readers will see where they can secure the best of high class shoes at prices that can not be equalled by stores selling in the ordinary way.

IN THIS ISSUE Beeman & Co. place before the public the claims of their New "Jumbo" grain cleaner. This machine is specially adapted for rapid and efficient work and is sold on trial, thus standing on its own merits.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

THUMPS.

Would you please inform me as to the cure for a disease in young pigs about 10 weeks old? The disease is as far as I know called thumps, which causes the little fellows to stagger around like a drunken man. They have been fed since weaning on milk and shorts and lately due to the impossibility of getting shorts on 3 parts bran

and 1 part low grade flour mixed in skim milk. I have given a dose of castor oil without any good effects as yet.

Sask. R. D. P.

Ans.—The complaint is due to high feeding and want of exercise. Purge each with three ounces of salts or repeat the oil and if possible let them out on grass or give them some sort of vegetable food like roots, corn stalks, or hay chaff. The object should be to reduce the flesh and give exercise,

WHAT CONSTITUTES A MONTH?

When engaging hired help it is usual to count every four weeks a month or should we estimate from the first of one month to the first of the next?

Sask. G. S. Thistle?

Ans.—A month is reckoned from date to date; this is if a man begins work on the 11th of June he has a month in on the night of the 10th. of July.

Highland Park College
Des Moines, Iowa.



Terms Open Sept. 8, Oct. 14, Nov. 26, 1907, and Jan. 6, 1908.
THE FOLLOWING REGULAR COURSES MAINTAINED

1 Classical	11 Pharmacy
2 Scientific	12 Music
3 Normal	13 Oratory
4 Primary Training	14 Business
5 Civil Engineering	15 Shorthand
6 Electrical Engineering	16 Telegraphy
7 Steam Engineering	17 Pen Art and Drawing
8 Mechanical Engineering	18 Railway Mail Service
9 Machinists' Course	19 Summer School
10 Telephone Engineering	20 Home Study

Instructions given in all branches by correspondence. Board \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 per week. Tuition in College Normal, and Commercial Courses, \$15.00 a quarter. All expenses three months \$48.40; six months \$91.11, nine months \$132.40. School all year. Enter anytime. 2000 students annually. Catalog free. Mention course you are interested in and state whether you wish resident or correspondence work.
Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa.

British Columbia The Land of Summer

We have 160 acres of choice Fruit Land on Arrow Lake; one mile of water front. Adjoining ranch can not be bought for \$18,000. Five miles from Nakusp; two boats land on this property every day. This land will double in value in three years.

Write for particulars to
The Royal Business Exchange Ltd.

450 Hastings St., VANCOUVER, B.C.

ABSORBINE



Cures Strained Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Bruises and Swellings, Lameness and Allays Pain Quickly without Blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered with full directions. Book 5-C, free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 Bottle. Cures Strains, Gout, Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Prostatitis, kills pain.

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 46 Monmouth St. Springfield, Mass.
LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents.
Also furnished by Martin Boie & Wynne Co., Winnipeg, The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary, and Hender Ross Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

10-ACRE ORCHARD LOTS SLOCAN VALLEY

Good Soil—Level Land—Easy Clearing

We have for sale 14 ten-acre lots of first-class fruit land, free from stone, situated in the famous Slocan Valley, 8 miles from Slocan City and 35 miles from Nelson. The property is less than half a mile from C.P.R. Flag Station,

There is ample water for irrigation, if necessary, and the district is well settled. Passenger trains each way daily from Nelson to Slocan City

Clear Title. Price from \$50 to \$85 per acre. Terms—one-fifth cash, balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, at 6% interest.

For further particulars apply to

H. & M. BIRD, Agents
NELSON, B.C.

Gossip

A remarkable year's record of milk and butter production for a two-year-old heifer has been made by the Guernsey, Penthesilia, owned by Helendale Farms, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. She freshened, July 23rd, 1906, and commenced her record when she was two years and eighty-five days old. The record was made under the requirements of the Advanced Registry for Guernseys, being supervised by the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station; and her year's record is as follows: Total milk, 9,922.4 lbs.; butter-fat percentage, average, 5.43 lbs.; butter-fat, 539.07. This, it is claimed places her at the head of the two-year-old class of year's record of any breed in the world, made under the requirements of an Advanced Register and with the supervision of a public institution.

JUDGING THE JUDGE.

Those of our friends who are in the habit of acting as judges at shows are doubtless aware of the many times in which they come in for judgment at the hands of the critics whom they fail to please. There must be times, of course, when exhibitors, and even outsiders, fail to see eye to eye with judges, and in the same way there is such a thing as a judge being wrong, because according to an old saying, "a man who never makes a mistake never makes any thing." It is a good thing to criticize in a proper way the work of judges, because it shows interest, and we like to see an exhibitor who may be disappointed, asking the reason why certain rewards are made, because he wants to know, and more often than not, when the points are explained to him, he is satisfied. On the other hand, we cannot stand the exhibitor who has apparently acquired a good deal of knowledge but has not yet learnt how to lose. We frequently meet with him in the showyard, and if he does not happen to have won first prize he is generally fretting and fuming and pouring the story of his wrongs into the ears of anyone who will listen to him.—*Mark Lane Express.*

SUCCESSFUL SWINE RAISING.

The above subject was discussed recently by Mr. C. C. Pervier, at the Illinois State Farmers' Institute. Mr. Pervier's methods are largely followed in successful swine raising and the following extracts from his address will be interesting:

"We ought to pay more attention to the selection of the right type of feeders, regardless of breed. It took me five years to bring up the average gain of a hog to 30 pounds a month from birth to time of sale. If we have 40 young brood sows we would select for breeding the 20 which have made the greatest growth and development. It is important to have hogs that will grow rapidly and mature early. Select those that are long in the body, broad across the back, with good hams and shoulders, and that stand squarely upon their feet, not those whose hind feet come close together, or extend forward under the body. They should be straight on the top, side lines and under lines. Do not keep breeding stock that will not produce pigs that can be made to weigh 300 pounds at 12 months of age.

"I have obtained the best results by feeding grain but twice a day, and only what the hogs will eat up clean at each meal. Every shovelful is counted, and if there is any left uneaten in an hour or two, the amount is cut down at the next meal. In feeding too heavy there is a large waste of grain. I regard it just as essential for the hog as for the steer, that he should have an abundance of pasture the year around, if possible. The ideal hog pasture is alfalfa, or a mixture of clover, with an abundance of green feed throughout the season. Hogs drink often, but little at a time, and it is absolutely essential that they have all the water

Boo Spavin

Remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Hog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

If you want feeders that will graze you must have the best. **HEREFORD** blood in them. I can supply you with the best. Shetlands and White Leghorns for sale. **JAS. BRAY,** Portage la Prairie



A. W. Caswell, Neepawa, Man.

NEEPAWA STOCK FARM

FOR SALE—Shorthorns, combining milk and beef, and prize winning Tamworths, pigs of both sexes. Write me,

SHORTHORNS

Ranchers and farmers need the reds, whites and roans, if you wish to breed the best and most profitable cattle. Can supply you with tip-top stuff. Am offering one three-year-old, six two-year-old and six yearling Shorthorn Bulls; also ten Cows and Heifers.

JOHN RAMSAY, - Priddis, Alta.

OUR SHORTHORNS & YORKSHIRES

Will be seen at the leading Western Fairs this year.

W. H. ENGLISH & SONS, HARDING.

Sittyton Shorthorns

The Champion Herd at Regina and Calgary, 1906. At present all my bulls are sold but I can supply a number of first-class females of all ages and of most approved breeding. My old stock bull, Sittyton Hero 7th, has left a good mark. Get my prices for females before closing elsewhere.

GEO. KINNON, COTTONWOOD, Sask.
Lumsden or Pense stations.

MAPLE SHADE

SHORTHORNS

One yearling "Lavender" bull for sale
Younger bulls growing
All shearing rams and ewes sold
Will sell a few good ram lambs

JOHN DRYDEN & SON
Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R.

Brooklin, Ont.
Myrtle, C.P.R.

PREVENT BLACKLEG
BLACKLEG VACCINE FREE

Introduce, we will send one 10-dose package (value \$1.00) of

CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS

"CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE"
and our booklet on Blackleg and Anthrax FREE to each stockman who sends the names and addresses of 20 cattle-raisers. If you do not want Vaccine, send us your name and address on a post card and we will promptly send the booklet. It is up-to-date, valuable and interesting. Mention this paper. Address

THE CUTTER LABORATORY
BERKELEY, CAL

ISLAND PARK HEREFORDS

The Champion Herd at Winnipeg and Brandon for three years. This year won nine first prizes out of ten competed for. At Winnipeg, three championships and one grand championship. A few good young females for sale.

Address: **J. A. CHAPMAN, ISLAND PARK FARM, BERESFORD, MAN.**

Bellevue Herd of Yorkshires

FOR SALE at present, the champion boar (1906) "Cherry Grove Leader," winner of first prize at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs 1907. "Prince II," champion boar at Brandon 1907. Both these boars got by the champion boar "Summer Hill Oak 17th," at Winnipeg 1905 and Brandon 1905-6. What better record do you want? Boars and sows, all ages, at reasonable prices. Order early if you want any. The best herd west of the Lakes in Yorkshires and Tamworth Swine.

OLIVER KING, WAWANESA, MAN.

Mention the Farmer's Advocate when writing Advertisers

SHORTHORNS and YORKSHIRES

We have ready for shipment now, a number of Bulls and Heifers of various ages and of good quality. These will be sold cheap, as we are overcrowded.

In Yorkshires we will be able to ship by the end of June a grand lot of young pigs, of either sex. Also a few good Berkshire Boars. These are mostly from imported or prizewinning stock.

For particulars write to

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man.

WOOL

Write for our prices

E. T. CARTER & CO., TORONTO



Sheep and Cattle Labels

Drop me a card for circular and sample. It costs nothing and will interest you.

F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont

Glendenning Bros.

HARDING, Man.

RED POLLED CATTLE
YORKSHIRE HOGS

A splendid lot of Young Pigs for Sale

CLYDE DALES
HACKNEYS

Some fine Stallions and Mares for Sale

Signal success throughout B. C.
Enquiries invited

Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Ont.

SPECIAL OFFERING OF

8 Good Young Bulls

FIT FOR SERVICE

Geo. Rankin & Sons, HAMOTA, MAN.

Terra Nova Stock Farm

HERD OF

ABERDEEN-ANGUS
CATTLE

All the best families represented.

Some fine young bulls for sale from both imported and home bred cows. Prices reasonable.
S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.

A Quality Proposition:
First quality cream sells for the highest market price. Secured or third quality cream being a much lower price. Ask any creamery man in the country if this isn't true. Quantity of quality cream means big money.

The Improved Frictionless Empire Cream Separator
The quality separator, will get it for you. The Empire proves these claims. Let it prove them to you; to your pocketbook. Send for our new catalog and proved facts.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., Ltd.,
Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

Weatherproof Cartridges

Dominion Ammunition stands the severest extremes of weather without change.

"Sovereign" Shells—(smokeless) or "Crown" Shells (snap Shot Black Powder) are not only weatherproof, but are loaded with damp proof powder. No matter how damp the weather you can always rely on their perfect and instant action—their accuracy and great stopping power.

Made in Canada and guaranteed by the

Dominion Cartridge Co. Ltd., MONTREAL.



19-07

Lost Strayed or Stolen—One Cow

That is about what happens each year for the man who owns five cows and does not use a Tubular cream separator. He loses in cream more than the price of a good cow. The more cows he owns the greater the loss. This is a fact on which Agricultural Colleges, Dairy Experts and the best Dairymen all agree, and so do you if you use a Tubular. If not, it's high time you



did. You can't afford to lose the price of one or more cows each year—there's no reason why you should. Get a Tubular and get more and better cream out of the milk; save time and labor and have warm sweet skimmed milk for the calves. Don't buy some cheap rattle-trap thing called a separator; that won't do any good. You need a real skimmer that does perfect work; skims clean, thick or thin, hot or cold; runs easy; simple in construction; easily understood. That's the Tubular and there is but one Tubular, the Sharples Tubular. Don't you want our little book "Business Dairymen," and our Catalog A. 186 both free? A postal will bring them.

The Sharples Separator Co.
West Chester, Pa.
Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

We Do Job Printing

Right on Time Right on Quality
Right on Price

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, Limited

A Wearing Sick Headache

is usually the painful penalty of overeating, but is sometimes caused by fatigue, heat, nervousness, or through neglect to be regular in habits. No matter how brought on, Beecham's Pills will bring speedy relief to most severe and obstinate cases. After a dose or two, sick headache entirely

Disappears

because this famous remedy goes directly to the seat of the trouble and passes it out of the system. Beecham's Pills are not a makeshift; they combine certain vegetable properties in exact proportions, which act gently on the stomach, liver and bowels and restore the natural functions of the body. They are as carefully compounded as a doctor's prescription and as standard as a gold dollar.

You can relieve sick headache, constipation, indigestion and sleeplessness

With a Dose or Two of

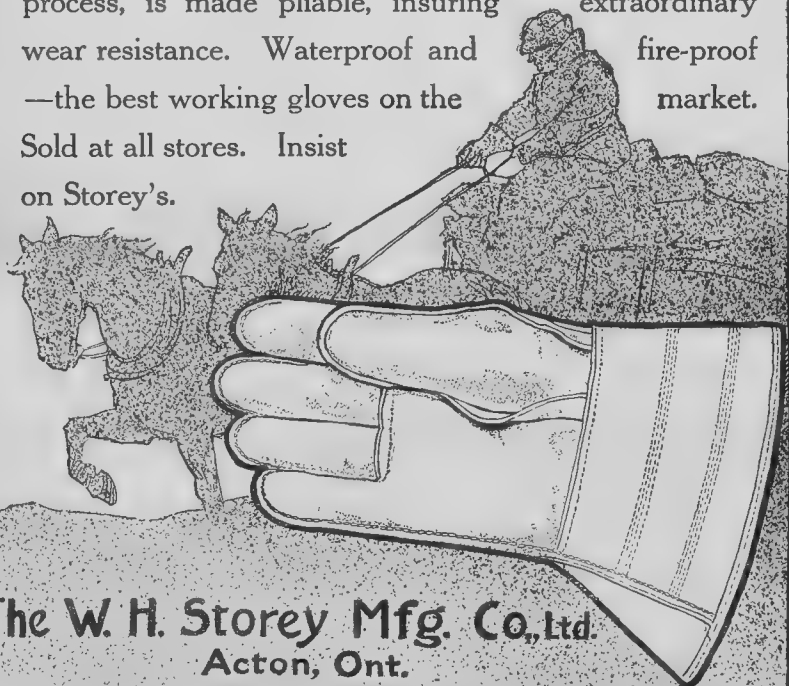
BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold Everywhere in Boxes 25c

Storey's Gloves

Warmest Kind For Cold Weather

Tougher horsehide will never be found, because the best is used for Storey's Gloves and Gauntlets. And yet the skin, because carefully tanned by the chrome process, is made pliable, insuring extraordinary wear resistance. Waterproof and fire-proof —the best working gloves on the market. Sold at all stores. Insist on Storey's.



The W. H. Storey Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Acton, Ont.

they want and whenever they want it day and night.

"Under no conditions should pigs be allowed to sleep in straw stacks or manure piles, or in any place where they will get steamy or sweaty; under such conditions they would become unthrifty, and will not pay for the feed they eat. Sleeping places should be well ventilated, and the bedding changed at least once a week. I prefer slough hay for bedding, though I have oat straw or shredded fodder.

"I keep wood ashes before the pigs all the time, and consider them essential to the development of and strength of bone. We have often made mistakes in thinking we can breed for bone. To make a self-feeder for wood ashes, take a dry goods box, and put a sloping bottom on the inside of it, and then build a trough next to the ground, leaving enough space for the ashes to work down into it. Put a hinged cover on the box and fill it with ashes and salt (four quarts of salt to a bushel of ashes), let the pigs have free access to it all the time. I believe coal ashes are constipating

"I think it necessary to retain flesh on the brood sow by heavy feeding during the suckling period, but the feed must be gradually increased for two or three weeks after farrowing to reach this full feeding. The feeding of very nutritious slops too soon after the pigs are farrowed creates a flow of milk too fast for the young pigs, causing them to scour."

COWICHAN FALL SHOW.

One of the most important of the farming sections of Vancouver Island is the Cowichan valley, a district commencing about thirty miles to the north of Vancouver and continuing for twenty miles or more in the same direction. The land is very fertile and extremely well suited to mixed farming.

On Saturday, Sept., 21, the people of this district held their annual fall show at the town of Duncan, the two great features of which were the exhibits of fruit and horses. It can hardly be said that this is a fruit growing district for no one seems to have thought of growing fruit for commercial purposes there until within the last few years. Only one commercial orchard is in bearing, that belonging to G. H. Hadwen, and even that was not wisely planted, the most suitable varieties not being known at that time. The fruit shown was grown on the small orchards which every farmer plants around his house and which he usually allows Dame Nature to look after as best she may. In spite of this fact the exhibit was a very fine one. The apples of almost every choice variety were large and of splendid quality. There were Blenheim oranges, Gravensteins, Kings, Ribston pippins and dozens of other varieties that looked tempting in the extreme. Then there were peaches grown out of doors and away from walls or other protection. The pears, especially of the late varieties were very fine, and grapes and tomatoes all ripened out of doors. The people of Duncan were so pleased with their exhibit in this line that they decided to take the whole fruit exhibit down to the Victoria exhibition as a sample of what the district could do if it would in the way of raising commercial fruit.

The horses were of two general classes, Clydesdales and Hackneys. While there were some fine stallions and brood mares as well as geldings of quality, yet the colts, both suckling and yearling, were the most noticeable features as they show what is being done by the ranchers in raising their own young stock of the very best quality.

The vegetables and flowers were good but not good enough for such an advanced community. Many of the best growers did not exhibit at all or that part of the show would have been much better.

In the needlework and art departments there was some very tasteful work.

The water-color paintings of local scenes by local artists were very interesting. Perhaps in no other part of the country is there such varied and beautiful scenery as in the Duncan district, and many of the scenes pictured were most artistic. One general view of a farm painted in oils by the

DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY

CURES

Summer Complaint,
Diarrhoea,
Dysentery,
Colic and Cramps,
Cholera Morbus,
Cholera Infantum

AND

All Fluxes of the Bowels.

It is without doubt the safest and most reliable remedy in existence.

It has been a household remedy for sixty-two years.

Its effects are instantaneous and it does not leave the bowels in a constipated condition.

Do not be humbugged into taking something the unscrupulous druggist says is just as good.

Mrs. Ed. Stringer, Hemmingford, Que., says: "I have used Dr. Fowler's EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY with excellent results. I always keep it in the house as it is the best cure for Diarrhoea that can be had."



Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

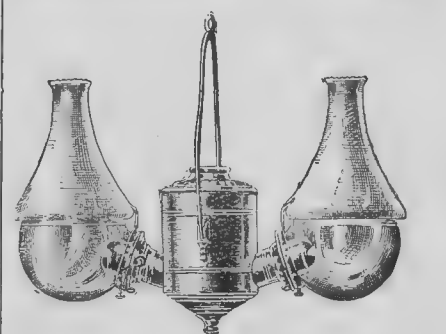
Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in

Fleming's Vest-Pocket
Veterinary Adviser

Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario



The Angle Lamp

Bracket and Hanging Lamps

The Light that Never Fails

No danger of fire, being non-explosive. Every farmer as well as storekeeper should have them. The best and cheapest coal oil—no odor when turned low. Gives a brilliant light; is economical, burning less oil. Write for catalog

HILTON-GIBSON COMPANY

Box 391, Winnipeg, Man.

farmer himself showed a fine little well-built farmhouse in the foreground near the shore of Somenos lake, with a towering mountain at the other side all covered with rugged pines and fir trees. Even the Duncan showgrounds is a picturesque spot having a mound in the center which is used as a sort of natural grandstand. This is covered with maple trees while other parts of the surrounding meadow is covered with trees of varied hues and varieties.

In the bread department there were no less than thirty-five entries and the bread was all of excellent quality. Jams and bottled fruits were also much in evidence.

There was an attendance of about two thousand people mostly local, although a few came in from the neighboring cities.

H. F. PULLEN.

THE BASIC PRINCIPLE OF AGRICULTURE.

The chief difference between American and European agriculture, between farming as it is followed in this western country and the same business as it is practiced in the East, is the lack of solidity that characterizes the calling here.

In England to own land is a mark of respectability, it gives a man social standing. A community where such a spirit prevails puts pride, ambition, and solid, strong, purpose in the mind of the farmer and his family. They are not so anxious to sell out and retire to town. They are not tempted by every man that comes along offering a good price for their homestead. They have ambition and that ambition is to build up a fine farm just as the merchant's is to establish a fine trade and stay by it. And this is as it should be.

Few of the farmers to-day have any definite plan of the future. They don't look ahead far enough in the way of putting up farm buildings, tilling the land and so on. Too many are surface men, living for this year only, looking on the cheap side of everything. These are not the people who make the largest success in their calling. These are not the farmers who make the largest profits from their business. This is not the class of citizens that build up a substantial nation. These things one and all, may best be done by those whose center aim in life is progress real and true, who aim to make the farm what it is or ought to be, "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

* * *

Whiskey has gone up 2 cents a gallon, but the consumer will not feel the increase. The gentlemanly bartender will only add a little more water to the barrel.

* * *

In consequence of the reports of some fraudulent practices in the use of the tuberculin test in case of pure-bred cattle shipped from Great Britain to the Argentine Republic, the quarantine station at Buenos Ayres, heretofore run by a private company, will be taken over by the Government, and a proposal made that a quarantine station be established, probably near Liverpool, England, to be controlled by the council of the Shorthorn Society, so as to exclude the possibility of "doctoring" or "faking" in the future.

* * *

The Central Experimental Farm's poultry appliances exhibit at the Dominion Exhibition was a very instructive one. The trap nests of the very simplest kinds were shown as well as individual hens that had been tested for their use. While some of the hens shown had a record of two hundred eggs or more in ten months, others did not have a single egg to their credit. Each farmer should have several trap nests in his poultry house and by their use find out and eliminate from his flock the non-payers. The trap nest is to the poultryman what the scale and Babcock tester are to the dairyman.

* * *

Southwestern Indiana was last week visited by a most terrific wind, rain and hail storm. Many acres of corn are said to have been almost entirely ruined and other crops suffered serious damage. Farm buildings and live stock were also subjected to great loss. In Knox, Orange and Davies counties the greatest damage is reported.



Quality

IT is the real inner goodness of these garments that makes their outer smartness lasting. They are made for men who demand service as well as style. When you buy a

20th Century Brand Suit or Overcoat

you become the possessor of a garment that was made with no thought of "how cheap," but with every care for "how good."

AGENTS IN 250 TOWNS IN CANADA.

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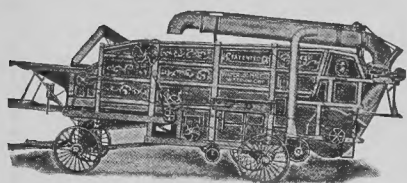
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UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE
"THE MASTER WORKMAN."

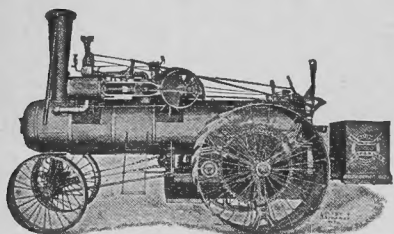
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Superior quality Engines 16 to 25 h.p. Heavy Gear Plowing Engines.

Separators — "Champion" and "Manitoba Champion" — Sizes 33-42 to 40-62.



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Write for Catalog and mention this paper.

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TICKS**

ZENOLEUM

**CURES
SCAB**

The Purest Coal-Tar Dip

The successful shepherd watches his sheep as a cat watches a mouse. He dips in Zenoleum to keep the sheep free from ticks and lice. He dips to cure scab, if by accident scab infests his flock. He disinfects the pens to keep them clean and the sheep healthy, because healthy sheep grow into good fleece and more mutton. This makes a flock profitable. *ZENOLEUM is recommended as a remedy for stomach worms.*

The Principal Sheep Breeders in America

USE ZENOLEUM

They find it the best of all dips after many years' experience. *Forty-two Agricultural Colleges* say "Zenoleum is best." It is equally good for many ailments and diseases of cattle, horses, swine, and poultry, and has a hundred uses of interest to good housewives.

No Strings to the ZENOLEUM Guarantee

Here it is: If Zenoleum is not all we say it is, or even what you think it ought to be, you can have your money back. No talk, no letters—just money.

The Zenner Disinfectant Co.,

114 Lafayette Avenue

Windsor,
Ontario

**Free
Booklet
Veterinary
Adviser**

64-page book for Stockmen written by Agricultural College Authorities. *Positively free* for the asking. Send postal quick.



**Prices
At All Dealers**

Four sizes: eight ounce tin, 25 cents; thirty-two ounce, 50 cents; medium tin, 90 cents; large tin, \$1.50. Nearly any dealer in Canada will supply you with Zenoleum. If not, send to us. **Ask Your Dealer First.**

Wit and Humor.

"Yes, that girl that was a-visitin' th' Perkinses surely was a good looker," says young Meddergrass.

"You got right well acquainted with her, didn't you?" asked young Corn-tossel.

"Well, I ain't one to brag. I ain't a Don Jewann or nothin' like that, but I surely had a stand in with that girl. I took her home from singin' school first week she was here, an' kept com; any with her every Sunday night regular after that. Hadn't been goin' with her more'n a month afore she let me squeeze her hand, an' just about a week afore she went away I hugged her—I sure did—when I was tellin' her good night."

Young Corn-tossel looks at him admiringly. Meddergrass continues:

"I really believe if I'd 'a' had another week I could 'a' kissed her!"—*Buffalo Evening News.*

The public-spirited lady met the little boy on the street. Something about his appearance halted her. She stared at him in her near-sighted way.

The Lady—Little boy, haven't you any home?

The Little Boy—Oh, yes'm; I've got a home.

The Lady—And loving parents?

The Little Boy—Yes'm.

The Lady—I'm afraid you do not know what love really is. Do your parents look after your moral welfare?

The Little Boy—Yes'm.

The Lady—Are they bringing you up to be a good and helpful citizen?

The Little Boy—Yes'm.

The Lady—Will you ask your mother to come and hear me talk on "When Does a Mother's Duty to Her Child Begin?" next Saturday afternoon, at three o'clock, at Lyceum Hall?

The Little Boy (explosively)—What's th' matter with you, ma! Don't you know me? I'm your little boy!—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Mrs. Whoopier—You tell me, Herr Vogelschnitzel, that my daughter can never become a singer! Is there no hope for her?

Herr Vogelschnitzel—Vell, matam, you might put her on a diet of canary seed alretty, undt see vat dot vill do mitt her.—*London Tit-Bits.*

Being annoyed by persons who left his church before the sermon, a Devonshire vicar, says an English newspaper, has met the case by fixing in a prominent position a notice which is written to this effect:

"All adults who are unbaptized or possessed by devils should leave the church before the sermon. Otherwise they should remain till the conclusion of the service."

Lover, if you would Landor now,
And my advice will Borrow,
Raleigh your courage, Storm her Harte,
In other words, be Thoreau.

You'll have to Stowe away some Sand,
For doubtless you'll Findlater
That to secure the maiden's hand,
Hugo and tackle Pater.

Then Hunt a Church to Marryatt
An Abbot for the Spice;
And as you Rideout after Ward
You both must Dodge the Rice.

Next, on a Heaven-Gissing Hill,
A Grant of Land go buy,
Whence will be seen far Fields of
Greene,
All Hay and Roman Rye.

Here a two-Story Houseman build;
The best of Holmes is it
If you'll make sure that on its Sill
The dove of peace Hazlitt.
Hough does one Wright this motley
verse,
This airy persiflage?"
Marvell no Morris to Howitt's Dunne,
Just Reade Watson this Page.

—*The Lounger.*

I Give It Free

to
Weak
Men



To the man who wants to regain his youth, who wants to feel like he did when he was budding into manhood, I offer a book which will show him the road to happiness—a book of 84 pages, which is brimful of the things he likes to read, and will give him courage and enlighten him as to the cause and cure of his troubles. It will point out the pitfalls and guide him safely to future of strength and vitality. It is beautifully illustrated. It tells what other men have suffered and how they have cured themselves. It is free. I will send it, closely sealed, without marks, if you will mail me this coupon. If you are not the man you ought to be, SEND FOR IT TO-DAY.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

is no longer an experiment. It is hailed by thousands with loud praise because it cured them. "It cured me. I am well and strong as ever. What more could one ask?" writes a man with a heart full of gratitude.

Mr. G. Herman, care of W. Wardrop's Camp, Whitemouth, Man., says: "I am glad to say that my health is much better than before wearing one of your Belts. I should not like to be without one now."

Dr. McLaughlin:—

Dear Sir:—The use of your Belt has cured my kidney troubles and my stomach is steadily improving.

A. S. Gillespie,
Mather, Man.

If you are sceptical, all I ask is reasonable security for the price of the Belt, and

WHEN YOU ARE CURED PAY ME

FREE BOOK If you cannot call, then fill out this coupon, mail it to me, and I will mail you free, sealed and in plain envelope, my book, which contains many things you should know, besides describing and giving the price of the appliance and numerous testimonials. Business transacted by mail or at office only. No agents.

Now, if you suffer, do not lay this aside and say you will try it later. Act to-day—NOW.

Put your name on this coupon and send it in.

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Please send me your book for men (or women), sealed, free.

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Several hundred acres of the finest fruit lands have been put on the market for sale in the Kettle Valley, which have been subdivided into lots of various sizes; many of these front along the river and are beautifully situated. Soil a rich sandy loam, which produces the most magnificent apples, small fruit and vegetables. Very valuable local market only a few miles away in the flourishing mining district of the boundary, where the monthly pay roll is \$250,000. Splendid climate. About 30 miles east of Okanagan Valley. Excellent railway facilities. Prices only \$100 to \$150 per acre. Abundant supply of the finest water and NO RENT to pay for it. Apply to

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 Kettle Valley Irrigated Fruit Lands Co.
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Winnipeg Agents:
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For further information send for booklet to

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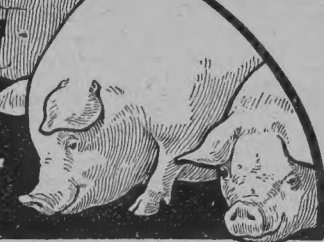
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Rapid Growth

Pigs grow faster than other farm animals because of great digestive capacity. Yet herein lies a danger as well as an advantage. It is easy because a pig consumes much food to spoil digestion by overfeeding. When you fatten pigs it is well to give Dr. Hess Stock Food in the ration twice a day. Better yet, it is well to begin the use of

DR HESS
STOCK
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as soon as pigs are weaned and continue to the time of marketing. In this way hogs are kept healthy and make rapid growth. Dr. Hess Stock Food corrects digestive troubles, gives appetite for roughage, makes cows give more milk and keeps farm teams in condition.

Formulated by Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) and endorsed by stockmen and medical writers. Sold on a written guarantee. Costs but a penny a day for horse, cow or steer.

100 lbs. \$7.00. 25 lb. pail \$2.00.
 Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Duty paid.

Where Dr. Hess Stock Food differs in particular is in the dose—it's small and fed but twice a day, which proves it has the most digestive strength to the pound. Our government recognizes Dr. Hess Stock Food as a medicinal compound and this paper is back of the guarantee.

If your dealer cannot supply you, we will.

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Comfort In Working Boots

A man cannot work when his shoes pinch—when a seam rubs against his toes until it makes a corn—when a wrinkle chafes his foot constantly. With the end in view of getting away from these defects so common in many working boots we have produced the Amherst. This boot is Blucher made, of soft grain leather, on the roomy, comfortable last shown above, with even seams. Entirely made of solid leather, it guarantees durability, stability and long service—at \$3.00 a more economical working boot cannot be made. We deliver them to you pre-paid for \$3.00. Send to-day.

Geo. H. Anderson & Co.,
 Port Arthur, - Ontario

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GALBRAITH'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

The fall announcement of Alex. Galbraith & Son, the familiarly known horse importers and breeders of Brandon, Manitoba and Janesville, is being circulated. The firm have a most reputation through having handled not only prize-winning show horses but by having placed in the country some of the best sires of the Clydesdale, Shire, Suffolk and Hackney breeds. Their present stock on hand at their different stables contains no less than five champions and reserve champions, in as many breeds, a most exceptional collection. Experience has added to the skill with which the Galbraith's select their horses, the firm having exhibited and won first prize at the first stallion show ever held in the city of Glasgow, seventy-one years ago. Their first importation to America was made twenty-six years ago and included the champion and successful stock horse Glencoe who served for twenty-three years as a sire in the Central States. A new importation is promised for this month when visitors to inspect them will be cordially welcomed.

SEED FAIRS.

In connection with our comments on the editorial page, in the issue of October 9th, anent seed fairs, Mr. Eddy, who has charge of the seed branch in Manitoba, says:

"The object of the seed fair is to create greater interest in this most important subject, and every effort will be put forth by the Seed Branch to encourage more Agricultural Societies to inaugurate a Seed Fair during the coming winter.

"In previous years the Seed Branch has undertaken to print prize lists and posters for any Society holding a Seed Fair, and also supply competent judges and speakers who place the awards and conduct practical discussions on seed selection, eradication of weeds, and other kindred subjects of general interest. At least as much will be done this year, and it is probable that even greater inducement will be offered. Up to the present no account has been taken of the germinating qualities of grain in awarding the prizes, but as this is a very important matter, provision will be made this year whereby the germinating qualities can be taken into consideration in making the awards. This is especially important in a year like the present when a considerable portion of the grain is frosted, as it is in some sections, as it is impossible to tell the extent to which grain is injured for seed purposes, except by the germination test. This provision will probably be left optional, and if any Agricultural Society wishes to have the per cent. germination taken into consideration in making the awards, it will be necessary to secure from prospective exhibitors representative samples of the grain they intend showing, at least two weeks before the date of the fair, so that there will be time to send in the samples to have them tested and get the returns. Societies that wish to do this will be supplied with envelopes in which to send the grain, which will carry through the mail free of charge.

"From this it will be seen that all the expense in connection with the Seed Fair is borne by the Seed Branch, with the exception of paying the prizes and providing a place for the meeting. The prize lists vary considerably according to the financial standing of the Societies, but on the average they range from \$50 to \$100. This seems like a very small amount of money with which to conduct a fair, but a very creditable prize list can be prepared from \$75, so that no Society should be frightened from undertaking to conduct a fair because of the expense. Much larger amounts are often spent on features at our summer fairs that have but little to recommend them, and as it is one of the first principles of economy that money should be spent to the best possible advantage, it is highly desirable that a Seed Fair be provided for."

MAPLE CREEK A WHEAT EXPORTER.

The first car of wheat ever sent out of the Maple Creek district was shipped on Friday of last week. The quality of the grain was good, expert judges who

ROOF'S
That Stay Roofed
 The strongest wind that ever blew can't rip away a roof covered with self-locking
"OSHAWA"
GALVANIZED
STEEL SHINGLES
 Rain can't get through it in 25 years (guaranteed in writing for that long—good for a century, really)—fire can't bother such a roof—proof against all the elements—the cheapest GOOD roof there is.
 Write us and we'll show you why it costs least to roof right. Just address
The PEDLAR People (Est'd 1861).
 Oshawa Montreal Ottawa Toronto London Winnipeg



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Entry must be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land is situated.

The homesteader is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

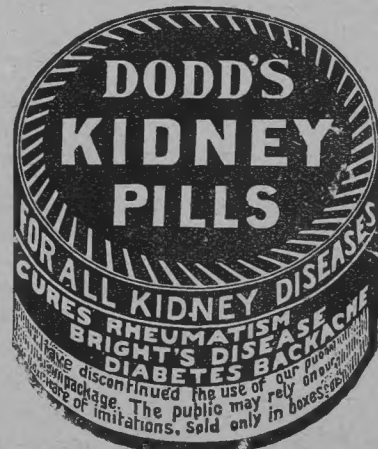
- (1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.
- (2) If the father (or mother if the father is deceased) of the homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.
- (3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

Six months' notice in writing should be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of intention to apply for patent.
W. W. CORY,
 Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
 N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

examined it graded it at one Northern or better. Gradually the wheat farmer is encroaching on the domains of the rancher. It has always been believed that Maple Creek district would remain a rancher's country. Two years ago such an event as a wheat shipment from this point was considered impossible.

* * *

For the man who is determined to make the best out of a year in which the weather has not been the most kind there is a big snap in the offer made by H. M. Bing of Glenella, who for several good reasons must dispose of his herd of purebred and high grade cattle. From eighteen to twenty dollars a head for young grade stock ought to be sufficient inducement to any one who has straw and frozen grain to feed. This is a case of stock growing into money and more stock.



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Lightning has no effect on them. They are absolutely fireproof. Rain and snow—heat and cold—can't rust, crack or warp them. The perfect fitting side lock (exclusively Eastlake) makes the roof absolutely leak-proof, and cost of putting on much less.

OUR GUARANTEE:

We guarantee Eastlake Metallic Shingles to be made of better material, more scientifically and accurately constructed, to be more easily applied, and will last longer than any other Metal Shingle on the market. Our guarantee is absolute. Our Shingles have been made since 1885.

Eastlake metallic Shingles are made either galvanized or painted. They are handsome in design, attractive on the house and last a lifetime. Our cheapest grade will last longer and costs less than the best wooden shingles. Our best Metallic Shingles make as superior a roofing to wooden shingles, tin, slate, etc., as these were to sod roofs. Let us send you the proof. Write us. Complete information free.

THE METALLIC ROOFING COMPANY, Limited.

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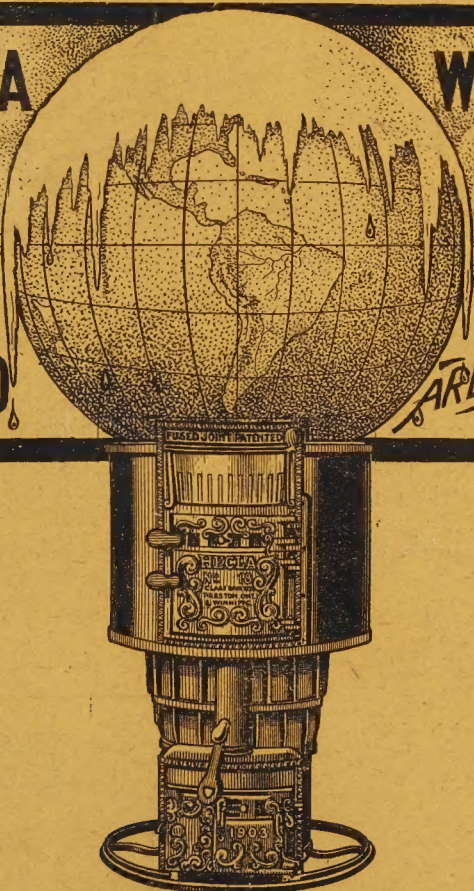
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The Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg

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EVER
WINT-
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ARE COLD



Send for a Booklet Describing the Only Furnace
Made with ABSOLUTELY TIGHT JOINTS

The steel combustion chamber in an ordinary furnace is not nearly so durable as the cast iron combustion chamber, so heavy as to be practically a continuation of the firepot, in the Hecla Furnace. There is no possibility of gas, dust, or smoke escaping through the registers. Its patent fused joints, found alone in the Hecla, prevent this. Write for catalogue to Winnipeg Branch.

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AUTOMOBILE and CYCLE SKATES are the LIGHTEST,
STRONGEST and HANDSOMEST Skates in the world

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and offer you a profitable investment. Write me to-day and
I will send you full information.

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